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Repeal of Meal Tax Urged; Food Agenda Announced; De Gaulle to Meet Giraud?

The World's Day—April 28, 1943

New England: Bay State Meal Tax Repeal Urged

Repeal of the present Massachusetts meal tax and substitution of a two-dollar head tax on every inhabitant of the Commonwealth, male and female, over 20 years of age, was favored today by the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

A house-to-house canvass in Rhode Island's Bristol County by women employees of war plants in that area, has netted several hundred additional women workers, and 374 badly needed prospective women employees, Thomas H. Bride, State Director of the United States Employment Service, announced today.

Nomination of Joseph R. Cotton, of Lexington, Secretary and Counsel to Governor Saltonstall, for Associate Justice of the Land Court, was today sent by the Governor to the Governor's Council for confirmation. [Page 2.]

Huge agricultural and dairy developments in foreign lands, especially in North Africa, now being pushed extensively by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will play an important part in relieving civilian food shortages this year, declared Mark Van Ness, Washington official, today, at Wartime Conference of hotelmen and restaurant operators. [Page 2.]

Vermont motorists today were due refunds of $23,000 paid before the Legislature enacted a measure making a flat rate of $18 for each car, the State Treasurer's office announced today in Montpelier.

Washington: Food Conference Agenda Announced

Agenda of the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., starting May 18, has been announced by the State Department. [Page 3.]

To buffer American economy in the postwar period, a reserve fund of $7,695,000,000 is being earmarked for Federal public works, the National Resources Planning Board disclosed in the second part of its report for 1943. [Page 8.]

On the food front: Chester C. Davis, Food Administrator, urged farmers to plant beyond their indicated ability to harvest, and promised help "somehow" to get in the crops. Senator Truman of the War Investigating Committee said Navy food wastage, as well as Army wastage, is being probed. Consumer organizations appealed to Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes against the reported decision of Price Administrator Brown to abandon plans for grade labeling of canned goods.

In Europe: De Gaulle May Visit Giraud Soon

A meeting of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud appears likely in the near future, according to predictions of what are called reliable sources in Algeria. The meeting will probably take place in North Africa, it is said.

Closing of the French-Swiss frontier has barred roads from St. Julien, near Geneva, to St. Gingolph, at the eastern end of Lake Geneva. The action was taken without warning and caught a number of Swiss on the Italian side of the barrier.

A Norwegian "underground" leader and two members of his group have been killed by the Gestapo, which was seeking their arrest in connection with a sabotage fire in Oslo.

Relatives of President Beneš of the Czechoslovakian Government in exile have been sent to concentration camps as a reprisal for a radiocast in which President Beneš told his countrymen of coming military events, the Prague Radio reports.

A Nazi radio station which has been used to jam American and British radiocasts at the French village of Cabot has been silenced by British fliers, a Marseilles dispatch announces.

Bishop Adna Wright Leonard [Methodist Episcopal], who is visiting United States armed forces in Europe as the representative of 31 Protestant organizations, conferred with U. S. Eighth Army chaplains in London, and plans to go from there to Northern Ireland.

National: Allied Ship Loss Over Million Tons

A net Allied shipping loss of more than 1,000,000 tons resulted last year from all types of Axis attack, according to Navy Secretary Knox. Since figures on new construction are not complete for all Allied nations, but losses are, the net loss may be reduced somewhat, he added.

New merchant ship construction of 19,000,000 deadweight tons is foreseen in American yards this year, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, told members of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at their annual meeting in New York. [Financial Page.]

Summoning Republicans to "stop thinking in terms of the responsibility and opportunity of a minority party, and begin to think constructively and solemnly in the terms of the far greater responsibility of a Republican President in the White House and a Republican Congress," Thomas J. Curran of New York has been re-elected President of the National Republican Club.

A fact-finding panel reconvened its hearing of wage demands by 15 brotherhoods of 900,000 railroad non-operating employees to take rebuttal testimony in behalf of labor. Closing arguments will follow. The unions have asked that wages be increased 20 cents an hour with a minimum of 70 cents an hour. The hearing began March 1. At its conclusion the panel will present its recommendations to President Roosevelt.

Americas: U. S. Admiral in Trinidad Goes to Sea

From Willemstad, Curaçao, Rear Admiral Arthur G. Robinson of the U. S. Navy has gone to Trinidad to replace Rear Admiral John B. Oldendorf, assigned to sea duty. The Netherlands News Agency Aneta added that Rear Admiral T. E. Chandler will succeed Rear Admiral Robinson in command of Allied forces in the Curaçao area.

Canada: 12-Day Coal Strike Settled in Alberta

The 12-day strike of miners in 17 domestic coal mines in Drumheller Valley, Alberta, has been settled, with the men expected to return to work on April 29.

A record in Canadian shipbuilding was set when the 10,000-ton cargo vessel, Fort Carillon, was launched fully equipped and with steam up, guns mounted, and ready for its test run.

Orient: Tani New Japanese Envoy at Nanking

Former Japanese Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani, has been appointed ambassador to the Japanese-sponsored Chinese government at Nanking, the Tokyo Radio reports.

Japan has demanded that Indo-China participate actively in the Pacific war, according to a Far Eastern correspondent of the Independent French News Agency, who said that conscription was ordered April 23.

Exchange of British subjects interned in Japan for Japanese nationals interned in India and Australia is being arranged, the Berlin Radio reports, quoting the Japanese Embassy at Bangkok.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:00 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:14 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 8:10 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:12 a. m.

'Go Ahead' Signal Given To Hotel Men

Recreational industry of N. E. told survey indicates a good year despite war conditions.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's recreational industry today was assured that it has a definite place in the Nation's war effort and that the "green light" was on for hotel and resort operators to go forward with summer vacation plans.

Flashing the "go ahead" signal—a signal with some reservations—were three men keyed to New England and the problems confronting this region's recreational program during war time.

The men, speaking the opening day of a two-day Wartime Conference of the Nineteenth Annual New England Hotel Men's Exposition at the Hotel Statler, were: Dudley C. Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council; Fred H. Baird, Passenger Traffic Manager of the New York Central System; and Frank S. Dodge, Mountain View House, Whitefield, N. H.

Good Outlook

Mr. Dudley, in reviewing the New England hotel situation, gave an optimistic outlook for openings this year. He reported that a survey revealed that five-sixths of the resort houses would open for business.

Mr. Baird, in turn, said that while no additional trains would be operated to New England this summer, he saw no signs of immediate rationing of rail travel.

"If people will travel on our light days, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, we should be able to handle the vacation traffic adequately," he said.

Mr. Dodge, who has contacted hundreds of "vacation prospects," said that the people wanted to come to New England this summer and the only problem that seemed to confront them was not how they were going to arrive but whether the hotels would be open. Reservations already are pouring in, he said, and the outlook is bright.

Essential Factors

Discussing New England's recreational outlook Mr. Harmon declared that New England recreational properties and their operators are essential factors in New England's economy, and important contributors to the maintenance of employment, income, and tax revenue.

"We must all do our utmost to preserve the plant and equipment of New England's recreational industry, knowing that they will be greatly needed in the postwar period," he said.

The factors governing the volume of New England's 1943 recreational business, he continued, are transportation, time, money.

"New England's recreational industry, like many of our manufacturing and service industries, is today confronted with a favorable market but is considerably limited in its ability to provide what its customers are eager to buy. Unlike other industries, however, the diffi-

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American Troops Take Three Peaks, Hasty Axis Retreat Looms in Tunisia; Roosevelt Move Waited in Coal Crisis

Some 58,000 miners quit shafts as Lewis defies NWLB—Strike looms on May 1.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—The biggest aggregate walkout in the history of World War II, involving an estimated 58,000 soft-coal miners, is now in progress, and an immeasurably bigger one begins at midnight Friday unless a solution is found in the meantime.

The possibility of immediate intervention by President Roosevelt grew hourly greater here as a series of "wildcat" strikes, preceding the deadline set for April 30 continued to grow.

In open defiance of the National War Labor Board, the United Mine Workers, under John L. Lewis, declined to send representatives to the meeting of a special emergency three-man fact-finding panel which began its meeting today at 10 a. m.

At the meeting, the NWLB virtually decided to ask President Roosevelt to intervene immediately in the threatened walkout of bituminous coal miners. The Board planned to take a formal vote this afternoon on a statement of the case prepared by Chairman Davis for presentation to the President.

Representatives of coal operators were present from both the northern and southern bituminous fields but, as had been anticipated, Mr. Lewis once more flouted the invitation of the NWLB to send a representative or to appear in person.

Has Strike Been Sanctioned?

Feature of major interest before the panel was the contention, voiced by Dr. George W. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the Board yesterday, is whether Mr. Lewis already has sanctioned a general coal strike.

In New York yesterday, Mr. Lewis gave substance to this belief in reiterating his declaration that, in the absence of new contracts with coal operators, the whole big soft-coal industry, employing 450,000 miners, will stop work Friday midnight, in the midst of war.

Adding anxiety to the situation is the spreading of "wildcat," or unauthorized strikes. In the Pittsburgh area and in Western Pennsylvania, these already have reached the general walkout stage, and mines were closing hourly.

A coal strike does not mean, however, even at worst, an immediate shutdown of war industry.

Stock piles of coal have been accumulated, and some observers estimate that a month might occur in most districts before considerable industrial derangement would result. In peacetime wage negotiations, it is the rule, rather than the exception, for a strike to last until large coal stock piles face exhaustion, when settlement generally is achieved. Another rule is that when the men go back to

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H. Armstrong Roberts

Are They Coming Out to Strike?

Tunis weakest of three bridgeheads for last stand by Axis troops in North Africa.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN TUNISIA, April 28—Unless the Germans are able to throw in prompt counter-attacks heavy enough to hold the United Nations armies in the positions they have gained in 11 days of bitter fighting, a general and hasty Axis retreat to Tunis and Bizerte seems imminent.

A study of the map shows three possible bridgeheads for a last and perhaps protracted Axis stand—around Bizerte in the north; around Tunis in the center, and on the mountainous peninsula farther south that runs out into the sea at Cap Bon. The flat country around Tunis suggests that this area will be far harder to hold than the other two mountain-girded regions and is responsible for the impression that it may be sacrificed in order to insure the strongest possible defense for the other two if the Axis carries out its delaying tactics to the bitter end.

The first 11 days of the Allied Tunisian offensive that began April 16 worked out strictly according to plan and raised expectations of an earlier finish to the North African campaign than formerly was anticipated.

Coastal Plain Reached

That is to say, the Axis forces were driven back all along the line despite their fierce resistance, the Allies arrived on the fringe of the coastal plain at certain key points, and the way was paved for the exertion of greater Allied pressure as the enemy was falling back toward ultimate bridgehead positions.

This happened even though the Allied air offensive unavoidably did not work out according to plan. It was interfered with by bad flying weather that grounded strategic air forces for a period and reduced the number of sorties which could be flown over the battlefields, where opposition forces were locked in some of the grimmest combats of the war.

Two outstanding features of the fighting, apart from the relentless, slow advance of the attackers, was the courage and skill of the defenders and the remarkably small support they received—all things considered—from the Luftwaffe and Regia Aeronautica.

Comparison With Greece

The latter feature led to a comparison being drawn here between the situation of the Axis air forces in the northeast corner of Tunisia today and that of the Royal Air Force in Greece prior to the Allied evacuation there in 1941.

Then the RAF, outnumbered in the air by more than ten to one, was driven back airfield to airfield and finally driven from the country altogether. The last act of the hard-pressed pilots was to cover the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force and to assist it by extensive transport service. But there are reasons for believing the

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British First Army only 21 miles from Tunis; RAF bombs Bari on coast of Adriatic.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American troops have successfully stormed three strongly defended hills on the road to Bizerte in Northern Tunisia, and British First Army forces are attacking a strategic height at Medjerda Village, only 21 miles from Tunis.

Elsewhere in Tunisia, General Eisenhower's Headquarters reports "steady progress" is being made, although German defenses are stiffening noticeably.

The hardest fighting is in the Medjez-el-Bab area, where an Allied communiqué speaks of "attack being followed by counterattack throughout the day." It is here the main Allied thrust apparently is being made. In three days the British First Army has advanced 15 miles and now seriously threatens Tebourba, gateway to the coastal plain leading to Tunis. Medjerda Village is only a few miles from Tebourba.

The hills taken by the Americans are in the Jefna vicinity, only 28 airline miles southwest of Bizerte. They evidently were stormed after the Americans had fallen back slightly under heavy counterblows. Farther north, a French force has advanced another three miles toward Lake Achkel, putting it within 20 miles of Bizerte.

South of Medjez-el-Bab, in the Miliane Valley, French and British troops have progressed to the outskirts of the key stronghold and communications center of Pont du Fahs. While at the extreme southern end of the Axis line, the British Eighth Army is confining itself to patrol feints of various strength.

Stiffening Axis resistance indicates that enemy reinforcements still are reaching the front. If Axis troops can slow the Allied attackers or bring them to a pause, orthodox strategy would call for the defenders to mount an immediate counteroffensive. But there is no reason to believe the Axis can bring in enough replacements to throw the Allied steamroller out of kilter for more than a figurative moment or two. Moreover, a hesitation in the Allied advance in the center or the north in all probability would bring another all-out attack by General Montgomery in the south. The relative inactivity of the Eighth Army at present is doubtless a precursor of important things to come.

Meanwhile, another heavy raid on the Italian airdrome at Bari on the Adriatic coast by RAF bombers from the Middle East suggests the Allies may be attempting to disrupt the arrival of large-scale Axis aerial reinforcements in Southern Italy.

In Russia, the Government newspaper Izvestia says decisive battles are in the offing, but there are no new hints of major operations by either side. The long front is generally quiet.

A navy announcement of 13 more raids on Kiska highlights news from the Pacific.

Churchill Seeks Way Out Of Russo-Polish Breach

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 28—While joint Anglo-American diplomatic activity here in London increases the hope of an early resumption of Russo-Polish relations, further examination of the situation underlines the fact that Germany can be the only gainer from this misunderstanding and shows up gross discrepancies and inconsistencies in the German reports on the Katyn "discoveries."

Conferences continue today between Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on the one hand and Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Premier, and Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Foreign Minister, on the other, as well as discussions between Mr. Eden, Count Raczynski, and United States Ambassador John G. Winant.

These discussions were yesterday preceded by a long Polish Cabinet meeting, at which the whole matter was discussed "with frank realism," and the matter came up before the British Cabinet last night.

Way Must Be Found

At the moment, though the intricacies of the situation have not been cleared up, there is an inclination in informed circles to expect an early improvement in the situation, especially as there is general agreement that since the unity of the Allied nations far supersedes any other consideration, some method of healing the breach must and will be found.

German reports on these Katyn "inquiries" during the past 18 days since the first was announced have shown much confusion in the treatment of both the details and dates of the story.

It is also significant, first, that though the Germans have occupied this Smolensk area for nearly two years only now the discovery is made.

In the second place it is remarkable that identification papers should have been left upon the bodies and that they should be still legible.

Wide Divergence on Numbers

The Germans appear to have forgotten their own boasts about the murder of many Poles.

Some German accounts maintain that the murders were known two years ago, others that the first re-

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By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now with the United States Army in the Middle East.

Whatever the outcome of the current Soviet-Polish rupture, so far it must be chalked up as a home run for Reichs Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

The story about the alleged discovery of massacred Polish officers near Smolensk was a natural, for despite its Swastika trademark and obvious fabrication it was readily seized upon by certain Polish circles who are busy building up a case against Soviet Russia, for present and future political purposes.

Border Dispute Persists

Had differences between Poland and Russia been left for the liberal Sikorski Government to negotiate, much of the ill feeling might have been avoided. But the Sikorski Government, under constant fire from the ultranationalists who, blindly or willfully ignoring circumstance, shouted for a "firm hand" with Russia, has lost its balance. By taking official notice of the latest Nazi extravaganza and asking for a Red Cross investigation it has simply swallowed the

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Ickes Hits WPB and Army In Warplane Gas Shortage

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes today laid the aviation gasoline shortage to "inequitable" and "haphazard" scheduling of materials by the War Production Board.

Appearing before the Truman Senate Investigating Committee Mr. Ickes also charged the Army with lack of foresight as to what its needs would be, but declared that making its own estimate, the Petroleum Administration has done a "good job" in turning out a product little known in prewar days.

Disagreeing with WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson's contention that the present crisis in aviation gasoline is largely a matter of distribution, Mr. Ickes declared: "We are not making as much 100-octane gasoline as we wish we were making. We are not making as much as we need."

Mr. Ickes was particularly incensed about WPB's allotment of material to the synthetic rubber program, which he previously had said meant a loss of 9,000,000 barrels of combat fuel for all time. Today, he revised the figure down to 4,413,600 barrels as a result of later developments.

Program "Punished"

Declaring that the aviation gasoline program has "been punished," Mr. Ickes recommended that it be given preference in WPB scheduling immediately. He also recommended that WPB scheduling be made more effective at the lower levels where stiff competition exists for special vessels, catalyst cases, heat exchangers, and other instruments, needed both in the rubber and high-octane gasoline programs. Fifty-five per cent of the synthetic rubber program has had a preference over aviation gasoline since January, he explained.

"There has been a great deal of reckless grabbing going on during the past 18 months," Mr. Ickes declared.

The Petroleum Administrator revealed that Mr. Nelson called meetings last week to try to straighten out the rubber-gasoline controversy and promised to cut down on the rubber program, if necessary. "But that won't help us for some time to come," Mr. Ickes declared, pointing out that it takes about a year to build high-octane plants and get them into operation.

Prepare for Flying World

Failure to recognize this time lag was also behind his inability to get early, adequate estimates from the military services, Mr. Ickes said, though he recognized that "nobody can know three to six

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Reunion in Seville

SEVILLE, Spain, April 28 (AP)—Spain's outstanding "deb" made her bow into Spanish society last night in the biggest social affair the European Continent has seen in many years.

The Duke of Alba and Berwick, whose titles outnumber those of most of the world's kings, presented his daughter, Maria del Rosario Cayetana, to about 1,500 Spaniards and foreigners, including the Ambassadors of the United States and several South American nations, at his Seville palace.

Several members of Spain's Royal Family attended the ball, the first great social event of such character since Spain's Civil War.

The blonde young woman, who will hold even more titles than her father upon his passing, wore a simple blue dress contrasting sharply with the many flamenco or gypsy costumes and evening gowns.

New Japanese Air Defense Projected in South Pacific

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, April 28—The pattern of Japanese air assaults in the South and Southwest Pacific for the past fortnight has disclosed what may be a new Japanese system of air defense on their southern flank.

Ever since the final capitulation of Guadalcanal, it has been obvious from the lack of surface action and from the increasing aerial warfare that the Japanese have withdrawn their Navy for the time being and have concentrated on aerial defense.

Now the structure of that defense is beginning to become apparent.

First Clue

The first clue was divulged when, after the 100-plane raid on shipping off Guadalcanal April 7, the air fleet which supplied this assault by way of Bougainville was believed to have been withdrawn to Rabaul.

Immediately following their withdrawal, a trio of intensive air thrusts was launched at Papua, drawing from the same central air fleet.

From this it seems clear that the Japanese now have built up a "portable air fleet" along lines of the five-air-fleet system which the Luftwaffe employs around the periphery of its European holdings.

The Japanese long have maintained large air units in Southeastern Asia, a smaller one in Central China, another larger one on the Manchurian-Siberian frontier, and a medium-sized concentration in the Aleutians.

The new fifth air fleet, based at Rabaul, which might be compared with Marshal Albert Kesselring's Luftwaffe fleet operating on the Nazi south flank and based in Southern Italy, probably numbering no more than 200 planes at any one time, is entrusted with the defense of the Japanese southern flank.

Using Rabaul as the keystone of the entire southeastern arch, it can operate to meet any emergency which might arise along the flank.

Stationary-Carrier Theory

Critics long ago shot holes in the thousand-plane stationary Japanese aircraft carrier theory, but here it is in operation. With the bulk of repair, maintenance, and replacement installations concentrated at Rabaul, a portable air fleet can move down through the Solomons, using bases at Buka, Feisi, Balalle, Kieta, and Buin in Bougainville and Villa, Munda, New Georgia, and Rekata Bay in Santa Isabel.

Working southeastward, the air fleet can shuttle along a chain of air strips which include Gasmata

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North Africa:

5,000 Sorties Made By Allied Airmen

Nearly 2,000,000 pounds of bombs were dropped by the Northwest African Air Force on enemy targets in the week ended April 23, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

More than 5,000 sorties were made against the enemy, and 240 Axis planes were shot down in battle, including 71 Junkers-52 transports and 20 Merseberg 323s, the six-engined glider transports.

The transports knocked down had a combined carrying capacity

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U. S. Food Production In Foreign Areas Started

Huge agricultural and dairy developments now being pushed by the United States in foreign lands, especially in conquered sections of North Africa, may be expected to greatly relieve civilian food shortages in this country before the end of the year, declared Mark Van Ness, of the U. S. Food Distribution Administration, this afternoon, as he outlined the food outlook to restaurant operators gathered for a Wartime Conference at the Hotel Statler.

"Food and dairy products now being raised abroad under American supervision will contribute greatly to eliminating the submarine menace by conserving the food products now being shipped to our armed forces and to our Allies under the Lend-Lease program," he said.

Mr. Van Ness, who has had long experience with food rationing problems while managing hotels in Japan, China, the Philippines, and Hawaii, presented an up-to-the-minute survey of the national food picture.

He said that for the last six months extensive progress has been made abroad in the matter of producing food which soon would find its way not only to men in our armed forces, who are now preparing for the coming invasion of Europe, but to millions of long-hungry citizens of Nazi-dominated countries.

Such food, supplied from farms and dairy plants—operated abroad by natives under U. S. Agricultural Department supervision—will largely eliminate the necessity for exporting huge quantities of American-grown food products, and, thereby, relieve home-front shortages, he added.

At the same time, Mr. Van Ness drew attention to the way in which people all over the United States are now rallying to the call for Victory Gardens.

"You have no conception of what a tremendous item they can be in the United States," he said. "Having seen similar Victory Gardens in Germany, Austria Hungary, and England, during a 22,000-mile automobile tour of these countries in 1937 and '38, I am confident that the people of America can, and will, push this food effort to such an extent that current commodity shortages—said to reach about 20 per cent—will be greatly relieved," he added.

Mr. Van Ness's talk to the restaurant operators followed a two-hour clinic and demonstration of new beef cuts as recently directed by the Office of Price Administration. At the same time, Edward H. Cooley, of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, displayed and explained new ration-free varieties of fish, declaring that "seafood has come to the rescue of ration-harassed restaurant men."

Among the newer varieties of fish displayed were the Rajah fish, ocean pout, alewives, whiting, and angler hams—the last named being smoked, similar to other varieties of smoked fish.

Restaurant men also had an opportunity this afternoon to bring their own problems to the attention of a Washington Restaurant Forum, under the leadership of Robert J. Wilson, Secretary, National Restaurant Association's War Committee.

The subject of food rationing, as it pertains to the restaurant industry in particular, was discussed during this morning's hotel session by A. C. DeWitt, Assistant to the President of the DeWitt Hotels, of Columbus, Ohio.

8 Poultry Dealers Arraigned In Drive on 'Black Market'

Eight poultry dealers were arraigned on charges of price ceiling violations today before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers, in Federal Court in Boston, in what United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon described as the "beginning of a vigorous and concerted drive by the Office of Price Administration to stamp out widespread 'black market' operations in poultry."

District Attorney Brandon added that this move was made "so that the consumer or housekeeper will not be adversely affected by the spiral of inflation."

After a lively discussion regarding the setting of bail, Commissioner Rogers recommended bail of $3,500 for two of the poultry men, from an original figure set at $5,000. Bail of $3,000 was set for another dealer. Bail of $2,500 was set for each of two other dealers and $1,000 for each of three more.

Attorney Brandon personally argued the case before the Commissioner instead of following the usual practice of having an Assistant Attorney handle the case.

Mr. Brandon said, "The exhorbitant and illegal prices charged from the farmer down to the retailer for poultry has resulted in a situation causing a severe shortage in the poultry market and it is a matter of common knowledge that unless offenders are severely prosecuted the poultry prices will skyrocket to a level where it will be impossible for the average housewife to purchase this vital commodity.

"Wholesalers and retailers who have attempted to comply with the price regulations have found themselves unable to get poultry and have had to close their doors because of the unfair competition of illegal racketeers and profiteers in the poultry market.

The defendants are: Harry Riseman, President of the Somerville Live Poultry Company of Cambridge; Isadore Kovey, operating a business under his own name on Washington Street, Stoughton; David Tutin, a partner in the firm of Solomon & Tutin of Roxbury; Benjamin Graff, operating the Quincy Market of Roxbury; Leonard Levine, copartner of the Crawford Market of Roxbury; Nathan Phillips, operating a company known as A. Phillips & Son, East Boston; Charles W. Smith, operating a company under the name of E. L. Smith & Sons, South Hanover, Mass.; and John De Lorenzo, a farmer with a large poultry farm in Duxbury.

'Go Ahead' Signal Is Flashed To Hotel Men of New England

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culty here is not one of lack of materials but of delivery. The purchaser of a New England vacation," he asserted, "must come and get it for himself."

Mr. Harmon said that it is the hotel or resort owners immediate responsibility to let the public know when he is ready for patrons, on what terms, and, most important, how to get them to his hostelry. New York City and New England, he declared, must provide, to a greater extent than ever before, the bulk of the patronage available.

"It should not be too difficult or expensive to reach this market," he said.

Mr. Baird, speaking in behalf of the railroads, urged people to classify themselves as to their right to travel on trains. Vacation travel is considered essential, he said.

Traveling to see "Aunt Minnie" or "Uncle George" over a week end is not.

"If you affirmatively decide your trip is necessary," he said, "plan your trip for less crowded days, which, generally speaking, are Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Buy your tickets on off hours; get to the station early, travel light; and allow for transportation contingencies such as delayed trains and missed connections. Accept," he cautioned, "conditions as you find them."

Mr. Dodge saw one bright spot in the New England picture—the very evident good business that "we can have."

"The Southern resorts and those in the Mid-South, the resorts in Arizona, nearly if not all the ski centers report unusually good seasons. Some had outstanding seasons, and some the best on record.

"I am convinced," he said, "that we here in New England can operate in spite of changed conditions. We should operate, however, because of the need which people have of our types of places, and the fact that we can make a real contribution to the war effort."

Japanese Said to Display U. S. Prisoners Like Freaks

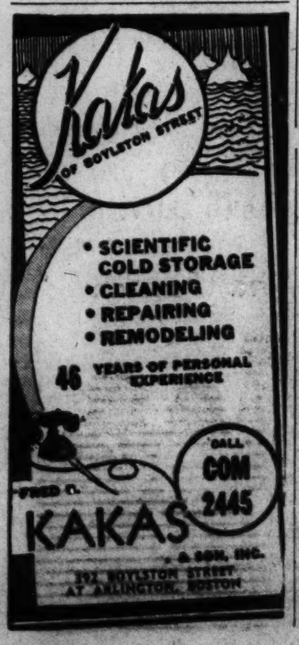
Americans were displayed like freaks in a circus and every day or so, Japanese officials lectured to them on the "eventual capture" of both London and Washington, Robert T. Bellaire, former manager of the Tokio Bureau of the United Press and a prisoner of the Japanese for several months, told a student convocation of Northeastern University today.

One of 45 prisoners held in Tokio and returned to this country with repartriated diplomats and correspondents, Mr. Bellaire described his prison experiences under the Japanese as a continuous round of characteristic Japanese taunts. Prison conditions were unsanitary and untenable, he said, with scorpions and lice to fight against.

Every move of the Japanese to indicate attention to conditions, he pointed out, was superficial. Three times the prisoners were compelled to stand in line for roll call every day.

"High government officials, some bringing wives and children, visited the camp daily to see 'white men behind bars.' The prisoners were forced to stand while the Jap officers stared at them, sometimes giving lectures, saying that 'the era of the white man is ended; Emperor Hirohito will now rule the world.'"

He went on to tell how on several occasions during the winter the camp's meager coal supply became exhausted, and some of the prisoners remained in bed to keep from freezing. Almost all of them suffered severely chapped hands and suffering from the cold was increased by the regulation forbidding the wearing of shoes indoors.



Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Landscape Paintings" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Victoria Samuelian, soprano, and Margaret Kurkjian, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

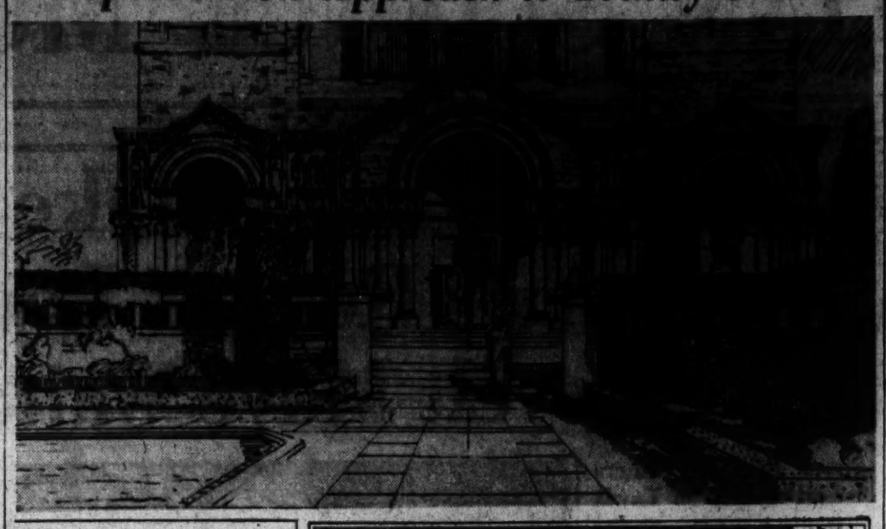
Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota will be the principal speaker at a "Win the Peace Now" meeting to be held in New England Mutual Hall at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

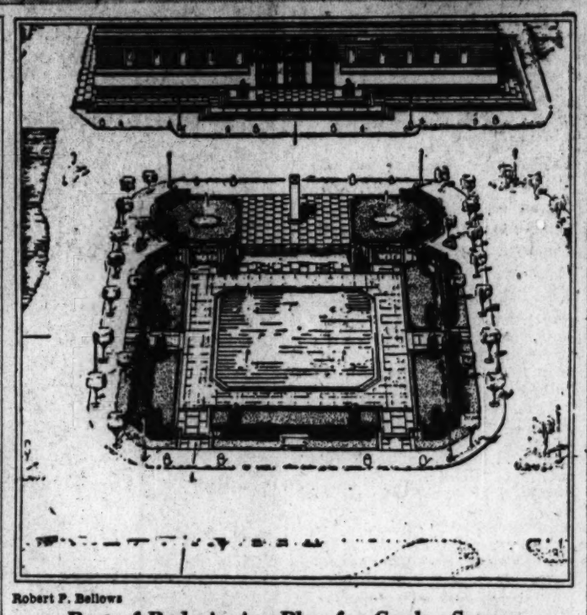
Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 6

Knox to Speak in Boston

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, will be the principal speaker at the sixth annual Good-Will Dinner of the Massachusetts Conference of Christians and Jews, this evening of May 17, at the Copley-Plaza.

Proposed New Approach to Trinity Church





Robert P. Bellows

Part of Redesigning Plan for Copley Square

Top—The walk to Trinity Church, showing re-landscaping proposed by the Boston Art Commission for Copley Square. Drawing by the Chairman of the Commission, Robert P. Bellows, Boston architect. Below: Mr. Bellows' drawing of central detail of plan for Copley Square as proposed by the Boston Art Commission.

Saltonstall Names Cotton To Judgeship

Joseph R. Cotton, Secretary and counsel to Governor Saltonstall, today was named Associate Justice of the Land Court to succeed the late Judge Clarence Smith. Mr. Cotton's name was sent to the Governor's Council with seven other nominations to lesser positions. The judicial post pays a salary of $10,000 annually.

Mr. Cotton has been in public life since 1919 when he first became Town Moderator of Lexington. He went to the Massachusetts House in 1923 where he served for two years. In 1927 he was elected to the State Senate where he served until 1940, the last two years as President of that body.

Prior to becoming Secretary to the Governor on April 2, 1941, Mr. Cotton served in the semijudicial post of Chairman of the State Department of Public Utilities.

A native of Charlestown, Mr. Cotton has lived, with the exception of his first three years, in Lexington. He attended Lexington schools, Boston Latin School and was graduated from Boston University Law School in 1912. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in the same year.

The newly-nominated Judge entered the practice of law with his father, the late Henry W. Cotton, and still maintains the law office in Barristers Hall, Pemberton Square.

Among other nominations submitted by Governor Saltonstall are Leo J. Dunn, West Roxbury, for the Boston Finance Commission, to succeed James H. Flannagan; and Arthur Kelley, Jamaica Plain, as Trustee of the Boston Metropolitan District, to succeed the late A. C. Ratshesky.

Sunken Garden and a Pool In New Plan for Copley Square

A design for re-landscaping Copley Square was made public this morning by Robert P. Bellows, Boston architect and Chairman of the Boston Art Commission, after two years of study by the Commission. The other members are Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts; William Emerson, formerly Professor of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Daniel Sargent, and Mrs. Mary Evangeline Walker.

Drawings by Mr. Bellows, who will place them on exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries next Monday, show a decorative sunken garden in the center of the Square, with a mirror of water playing on it; an ornamental pavement, central grass plot and pool; promenades and plantations; a raised terrace round the garden, and various picturesque additions to the walks approaching the neighboring buildings.

Although not expecting any project to be undertaken during the war, Mr. Bellows said that with the removal of street car lines, however, work might be done on two defining curbs, which would "try out" traffic conditions; and a proposed bomb shelter under the parking space, in a place also reserved for comfort stations, toolshed and garden storage.

For the past 50 years, he added, people have talked about improving Copley Square, but no plans ever won sufficient support. He is a graduate of Harvard University and studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He was architectural adviser to the Williamsburg, Virginia, Restoration; and a member of the Executive Commission of Architects for the New England Exhibit at the New York World's Fair, in 1939.

The idea is to improve traffic conditions as well as the looks of the Square. The design relates the surrounding buildings to the proposed garden, with special attention to the Public Library and Trinity Church, which are architecturally the most important structures in the group. Roadways would be 55 feet wide. It was pointed out that Fifth Avenue, New York City, is 54 feet wide, with six traffic lanes.

The proposed plan would allow parking at curbs, with easy corner curves of 50-foot radius, and adjacent parking space at least 50 feet wide. It would enlarge the north sidewalk of Trinity Church, leaving other sidewalks and lighting untouched. A 42-inch main under the Square would give all the water desired for the garden. A flush-covered moat would limit the area of wet pavement. The paved area would be used for open-air gatherings.

N. E. Vacation Plans Boosted

By a Staff Photographer

Hotel and Resort Owners Get 'Green Light'

Urged to go ahead with plans to play host to thousands of summer vacationers in New England, leading hotel and resort owners, gathered in Boston for a two-day wartime conference at the Hotel Statler, heard this morning from Fred H. Baird, Passenger Traffic Manager of the New York Central System (left), and Dudley C. Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council (right).

Saltonstall and Tobin To Sponsor Jewish Mass Demonstration

Acceptance by Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Mayor Tobin of Boston of the cochairmanship of an Honorary Committee of non-Jewish sponsors of the Jewish Mass Demonstration and Memorial Meeting to be held at the Boston Garden on Sunday afternoon, May 2, has been announced by Casper M. Grosberg, Chairman. The Honorary Committee will include leaders from every field of activity — church, labor, finance, industry, and public officials.

Held under the auspices of more than 800 Jewish organizations, 20,000 persons are expected to attend the meeting, which will coincide with the "Day of Compassion" proclaimed by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Speakers at the Boston Garden meeting will be Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle, Jr.; Governor Saltonstall; Mayor Tobin; Dr. Nahum Goldmann, internationally known Zionist leader who was for many years representative of the Zionist organization to the League of Nations; the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherill, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of New England; the Rt. Rev. Michael J. Splaine; the Rev. Dr. Dana McLean Greely, President of the Boston Area, Council of Churches; Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, Temple Israel; James Carey, National Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; John J. Murphy, New England Regional Director of the American Federation of Labor, who will bring a personal message from William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and Judge Jacob J Kaplan, who will preside.

Carl R. Marshall

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28—Carl R. Marshall of this city, who passed on yesterday, held a prominent post in the firm of Brown, Lisle & Marshall, which he helped to found. A native of Boston, Mr. Marshall captained the Harvard football team of 1903, his senior year.

He moved to Rhode Island in 1908 and, four years later, founded his own investment company. He served as Treasurer of the Providence Chapter of the Red Cross. He organized in 1917, after the Halifax, Nova Scotia, explosion and fire, a special relief train from Providence to the stricken city, going himself to superintend the financial management.

'Gansett' Park Noncomplying Is Deplored

Prominent Boston churchmen today deprecated the reluctance of Narragansett Race Track officials to comply immediately with the request of the Office of Price Administration that they close the track parking lot as an aid in the gasoline conservation program.

On grounds that to close its parking lot might mean closing down the track, officials of the Racing Association meanwhile met to "present our case in full" to State and New England representatives of the Office of Price Administration.

At the same time, Massachusetts was apprehensive that a transportation breakdown loomed as a result of extremely low stocks of gasoline now in the State. Predictions were being made that either the pleasure-driving ban would be resumed or that motorists would again be asked to refrain from all but essential travel on Sundays.

In a letter declining to comply at once with the Rhode Island OPA's request that 'Gansett's parking lot be closed James E. Dooley, President of the Board of Directors for the Track, said, "To protect our substantial investment, in the interest of our stockholders, and in fairness to that part of the public who want racing, we hesitate to take any step which will force us to close Narragansett Park."

Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, President of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston, declared, "The primary issue at present is conservation of the oil. Protection of the interests of stockholders seems to me an individual rather than a general public concern, and it is the general public that must be considered first in an emergency of the kind we are facing now.

"It would seem, therefore, that the demand of the Office of Price Administration ought to be respected. All sorts of private enterprises have suffered and must needs suffer at a time like this. There is no escaping it. These are not normal times."

Dr. Frank Jennings, Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, commented, "I can't see any sense to an attempt to conserve gasoline while we are allowing the use of it to go to a thing as nonessential as a race track.

"There are a good many men engaged in religious work who have not been allowed C cards, and some have even had difficulty getting B cards. They are being restricted in what is clearly a work that adds to the morale of the community. This is hardly consistent with the use of gasoline to attend a horse race."

Dr. Carl Heath Kopf, Minister of the Mt. Vernon Street Congregational Church, said, "Every religious interest that I know of is opposed to the spiritual and monetary wastage of gambling. When this waste is so obvious as in the case of a race track, I think public opinion should rise up to insist that if there is not enough gasoline for the necessities of life, there is certainly not enough for a doubtful and wasteful extravagance. We Ministers are saving all the gasoline we can in our calling, and no one is justified in using gasoline for the privilege of betting."

William A. Troy

William Augustus Troy, who passed on today at his home in Jamaica Plain, was Sunday Editor of the Boston Herald for the past three years. Before that he had a long newspaper experience in Boston, both with the Herald and the Post, and in New York with the American Weekly of the Hearst organization. He specialized in newspaper magazine feature handling, and became as well a writer of ranking ability. A native of South Boston, he attended the public schools there and Boston College. He began his newspaper career with the Post.

Savings Stamps Holders Urged to Convert to Bonds

Make haste to convert those War Savings Stamps into bonds before May 1, the War Finance Committee of the United States Treasury urged today.

Stamp sales, a Committee official pointed out, will be considered a part of the Second War Loan if they are converted to bonds during this period. Citizens were urged, therefore, to convert nearly filled stamp books quickly if they want to be considered as having done their part in the Second War Loan.

A $75 War Bond purchase is also a very reasonable way for New Englanders to put themselves in the "ideal" $100 purchase category visualized for every person in this area in order to make the drive "go over." The War Finance Committee emphasized that the Treasury computes the denominational value of the bonds in totaling up Loan figures, inasmuch as that is the total debt the Government will owe when the bonds mature. Citizens, however, are obliged to pay only $75 for a denominational bond, the War Finance Committee added.

Jessel to Act

The Committee also announced that George Jessel, now appearing in Boston, has consented to be master of ceremonies at the Boston Common war bond rally on Thursday noon. Other stage people who will appear include Jack Haley, Boston-born comedian, co-starring with Mr. Jessel; Ella Logan, popular singer, who is scheduled to give an address in Scottish dialect, and Phyllis Thaxter, star of "Claudia," now playing at the Colonial Theater.

Mayor Tobin is also scheduled to speak. Music will be furnished by the 241st Coast Artillery Band. The rally will be held on the Lafayette Mall, on Tremont Street, opposite West Street.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts cities and towns have voted to appropriate more than $2,000,000 of their funds in government bonds, under an act of the 1943 Legislature, adopted at Governor Saltonstall's recommendation, the Committee stated.

George W. Searle, State Assistant Director of Accounts, said at the State House that incomplete reports showed that Springfield is now leading the State list with $250,000 invested in war bonds. Brookline is the leading town, with $200,000 invested.

Savoy, with a population of 300 and a 1943 tax levy of only $10,671, has purchased $5,000 in government bonds as a town contribution to winning the war. Peru, with a population of only 142 and a $12,483 tax levy, has bought $5,025, an amount representing about $35 for every person in the town.

Municipal Purchases

Emphasizing that his list was necessarily only partial as some cities and towns have not yet reported their government bond purchases, Mr. Searle announced that the following Massachusetts cities and towns had voted to appropriate the following amounts in government bonds:

Amesbury, $32,000; Attleboro, $50,000; Barnstable, $50,000; Bedford, $10,000; Blandford $2,000; Boylston, $5,000; Brookline, $200,000; Canton, $50,000; Chatham, $20,000; Cohasset, $5,000; Deerfield, $20,000; Dudley, $12,000; East Bridgewater, $20,000; East Longmeadow, $29,000; Easthampton, $50,000; Erving, $10,000; Everett, $100,000; Gardner $21,000.

Gosnold $500; Greenfield, $100,000; Hadley, $10,000; Hanson $10,000; Hatfield, $9,000; Hingham, $40,000; Hudson, $50,000; Lenox, $25,000; Leominster, $50,000; Ludlow, $40,000; Marion, $20,000; Maynard, $15,000; Methuen, $20,000; Middleton, $2,000; Milford, $5,000; Monterey, $1,000; Needham, $25,000; New Marlborough, $10,000.

Norwood, $50,000; Orange, $6,000; Orleans, $5,000; Peru, $5,025; Plainville, $10,000; Plymouth, $20,000; Raynham, $10,000; Rockland, $25,000; Rockport, $1,500; Sandwich, $2,000; Savoy, $5,000; Seekonk, $30,000; Sharon, $15,000; Sheffield, $1,500; Springfield, $250,000; Walpole, $25,000; Webster. $75,000; West Bridgewater, $20,000; West Springfield, $50,000.

Westboro, $25,000; Westminster, $5,000; Westwood, $25,000; Whately, $5,000; Whitman, $10,000; Winchester, $100,000; Winthrop, $50,000.

R. I. Faces Gasless Week End As Shortage Gets Critical

One of the worst gasoline shortages since permanent rationing began has hit Rhode Island, Christopher Del Sesto, State Price Administrator, asserted today as he charged that it is partly due to "certain black market activities."

A gasless week end for Rhode Islanders seemed probable as large distributors suspended delivery to all but essential users. "No Gas" signs were prevalent

Mr. Del Sesto asserted that the Rhode Island OPA investigations had revealed counterfeit "T" coupons to be in circulation and disclosed other black market activities. Their investigations will continue.

Meanwhile, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes' refusal to recommend increased allotments of gasoline for the East Coast today made it appear highly probable that the New England delegation in Congress would emerge shortly as a "parity bloc" to insist on equal treatment of this area with the rest of the country in the matter of gasoline.

While other States are using ration coupons worth four gallons of gasoline each, the East is down to 1½ gallons a coupon. Efforts on the part of the six New England Governors, Mayor Tobin, and others to have the higher value restored, in gasoline and in fuel oil as well, have so far met with failure.

The New England Hotel Association, currently holding a wartime conference at hte Hotel Statler, Boston, yesterday urged strong action in this direction, saying that "New England has tried politeness without result; the time has come to get tough, not at the cost of military needs, but to demand parity with the rest of the country."

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, lashed out today at war production workers and others reported driving at excessive speeds, thus wasting gasoline and tires.

"It has been reported to me and I have personally observed war production workers traveling at very high speeds. Of course this wastes gasoline. When an automobile is driven at speeds over 35 miles an hour gasoline is consumed at an excessive rate.

"I also note that thousands of automobiles are still being driven into Boston, despite the fact that Greater Boston has the best transportation facilities of any metropolitan area in the country.

"To conserve gasoline and tires, it is imperative that excessive speeds be avoided and that public transportation be used, instead of automobiles, whenever possible."

Baldwin Vetoes Mackenzie Bill

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin termed the story unfolded in the notorious Waterbury conspiracy trial "a sordid tale of political manipulation" in a message sent to the General Assembly today vetoing a bill restoring elector's rights to Harry E. Mackenzie, one of the principals in that scandal and for years a top-ranking Republican chieftain.

In the first veto message sent by the Republican chief executive to the Republican-controlled Legislature, Governor Baldwin asserted that the acts of defendants in the case, which reached its climax in 1939 with the conviction of many political notables of both parties, among them Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes (D), "affected the very operations of our government."

Because of this and other reasons, said the Governor, "it seems to me that most unusual precaution should be taken and a longer time should be allowed to pass before the privileges of an elector should be restored to this petitioner."

Something to Crow With

By a Staff Photographer

Something to Crow About

This handsome Barred Rock rooster presented to The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by the Boston Advertising Club in recognition of the winning by the newspaper of this year's F. Wayland Ayer Award for excellence in typography and makeup. The award is sponsored by N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc. He was photographed, appropriately enough, with Mrs. Zilpha Gilstrap, the Monitor's makeup assistant, who had a good deal to do with the makeup of the paper that won the cup. The rooster now struts about the henyard of one of the Monitor's staff in Dover, Mass.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler tonight and Thursday; light frost in the interior tonight; diminishing winds tonight becoming moderate Thursday morning.

Southwestern Maine: Continued cooler tonight and Thursday.

Vermont: Cooler tonight and Thursday; heavy frost tonight.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Cooler tonight and Thursday; light frost in the interior tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:14 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 7:37 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

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Food Parley Hopes to Find Way to Banish All Hunger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—The forthcoming United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture will be in the main a fact-finding parley, discussing necessary ways and means for assuring that people the world over get enough to eat, the State Department discloses in making public the official agenda for the meeting.

As forecast, Government officials hope that the discussions will result in an eventual permanent global organization to plan better use of the world's supply of agricultural products in the postwar years.

The State Department officials stressed that, whereas dozens of international institutes now are attempting to tackle food maldistribution and production in piecemeal fashion, it was hoped that a central postwar organization could make better headway.

The United States has no specific program that it is attempting to force on the Conference, officials added. The Department of Agriculture has definite views drawn from its own experience which it will set before the delegates, and it is expected that representatives from other nations will do likewise. Out of this will emerge a healthy exchange of information.

Officials stressed that the sessions would be "preliminary and exploratory" and that delegates would have no power to bind their governments.

Food and agriculture problems will be tackled under four main headings: Consumption and nutrition needs, means for expansion of production, measures for improvement of distribution, and finally, "recommendations for continuing and carrying forward the work of the Conference."

The Conference has been specifically entitled an "agriculture" as well as a "food" conference, it was emphasized, and will consider production of fibers for clothing, oil crops, and tobacco as well as foodstuffs.

Distribution Question

How the distribution of food to hungry races in many parts of the world is to be financed is a question which remains to be threshed out at the conference, a State Department spokesman said.

He stressed that the agenda contained the full story and that the parley would not, as home advance reports had said, take up such questions as an international police force or the establishment of temporary governments in occupied territories. He added that the recommendations agreed upon would be made public at the end of the sessions.

The first United Nations gathering will not be a "long" conference—that is, its duration will be measured in terms of days or weeks rather than months. Acceptances have been received from virtually all of the 43 nations invited.

The text of the State Department announcement concerning the forthcoming food conference follows:

Text of Announcement

The following, after consultation with the invited governments, has been agreed upon as the agenda for the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture which will be convened at Hot Springs, Va., on May 18, 1943:

This agenda is organized around the following conception of the problem with which the Conference should deal:

The agenda begins with an effort to ascertain the facts as to what are the needs of the various peoples of the world for food and other essential agricultural products, with due regard to differing conditions among countries.

It recognizes that in the past, excessive accumulations of certain agricultural products were in fact not surpluses at all when measured by the world's minimum needs of food and clothing; that these so-called surpluses were usually the result of maldistribution and underconsumption. It then seeks to ascertain the prospects for so organizing world agricultural production as to enable the satisfaction of these needs and to explore the measures, both domestic and international, by which production can be enhanced and better directed in terms of consumption. Finally, it examines the measures and conditions which are necessary to assure that what can be produced moves into consumption.

Agenda of Conference

I. Consumption levels and requirements:

A. Food.

1. Character and extent of consumption deficiencies in each country.

2. Causes and consequences of malnutrition.

3. Measures for improving standards of consumption (education, etc.).

4. Reasonable national and international goals for improved food consumption.

B. Other essential agricultural products:

1. Prewar-consumption levels in various countries as influenced by prosperity or depression and by buying power of the population.

2. Reasonable national and international goals for improved consumption with sustained employment and expanded industrial activity.

II. Expansion of production and adaptation to consumption needs.

A. Measures for direction of production toward commodities the supply of which should be increased.

B. Measures for shifting production out of commodities in chronic surplus.

C. Measures for improving agricultural productivity and efficiency.

D. Measures for development and conservation of agricultural resources.

E. Opportunities for occupational adjustments in agricultural populations.

III. Facilitation and improvement of distribution.

A. Relation of national and international economic policies to agricultural problems, with special reference to the facilitation of the movement of agricultural products in commerce.

1. Expansion of international trade.

2. Broad policies for assuring increased production and consumption in general.

B. Improvement of agricultural marketing, processing, and distribution.

C. Special measures for wider food distribution.

1. Improvement of consumption of low-income groups.

2. International disposition of commodities in oversupply.

D. Buffer stocks and commodity arrangements to assure equitable prices and adequate supplies.

IV. Recommendations for continuing and carrying forward the work of the conference.

Army Reveille by Plastic

Brass Removed From the Peremptory Morning Summons

Bugles for the United States Army are now being molded of Tenite plastic—one of them being demonstrated by the bugler in the picture. Almost two pounds of brass are saved by each bugle made, conserving this much-needed metal for other war purposes. The new Tenite bugle weighs only 10 ounces and is easier to handle and lighter to carry than its predecessor. It requires no "warming up" period. Elimination of the metal mouthpiece is an asset in cold climates. Designed in conventional drab, the bugle's plastic finish requires no polishing; color is an integral part of Tenite. The new bugle will not dent. Its tone quality has been adjudged superior to a brass Army issue bugle. Tenite is a cellulose acetate butyrate plastic produced by Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.

Hull Go-Between On Senate Request?

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 28

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was reported today to have agreed to carry to President Roosevelt demands of the Senate Agriculture Committee for presentation at the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., next month.

While neither Senators Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa nor George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, who talked with Secretary Hull for 45 minutes yesterday, would elaborate on the meeting, they said "satisfactory progress" had been made.

Four Tornadoes Sweep Ohio Area

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28 (AP)—Destruction was reckoned in excess of $1,000,000 today after four separate tornadoes slashed through Northeastern Ohio, killing two children, injuring more than 150 other persons, and damaging nearly 2,000 homes and several war plants.

Many homes and barns caved in, roofs were carried away like leaves, and power lines were thrown out of operation in the Cleveland, Akron, and Fremont areas.

C. G. Andrus, Government meteorologist at Cleveland, said four separate tornadoes swept over the city. Their paths were short and narrow, and their power was concentrated on the East and West Sides, he added.

Air Corps Opened To Reserve Group

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Army aviation cadet ranks were opened today to qualified men in the war training service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Administrator Charles I. Stanton said opportunity to apply for acceptance as cadets had been offered to men between 18 and 26 who have been enlisted in the Air Corps Reserve for noncombat training by the C. A. A. war training service. He said experience showed many of the trainees who were rejected originally for combat training because of minor deficiencies can pass the cadet examinations.

Hearing Begun On Racial Job Discrimination

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Michael Murphy, Acting State Industrial Commissioner, opened the first of a series of hearings on racial, national, and religious discrimination in employment at the State Office Building here yesterday when charges were made that an employment agency had barred jobs to Jews and Negroes.

Mrs. Rebecca Stein Yutall of Brooklyn, formerly a receptionist and clerk at the Assurate Personnel Service, of 2 John Street, testified that job seekers were separated by the service as to Christians and Jews, the cards of the former being marked with an "X." After official notification has been received that applicants were not to be asked their religion, Mrs. Yutall said Philip Kapps, owner of the service, instructed her to determine from the applicant's name and background what his religion was.

"If any Negroes answer our ads, Mr. Kapps told me to get rid of them," she added. "If I had to hand a Negro an application blank, the blank was marked 'colored' so the personnel managers would know not to use them."

Mr. Kapps, who attended the inquiry, denied that the letter "X" on application blanks meant the worker was a Christian, declaring that it meant the applicant possessed "personality plus." He said, "Why, for some time past I have been disregarding requests by employers for certain religions. I have

Midtown Admitted To Club Federation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Announcement that the Midtown Business and Professional Women's Cub had been accepted into membership of the New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs was made here today following a long dispute between the two organizations over the inclusion of Negro membership in the city organization.

Benjamin Gollay, attorney for the Midtown Club, announced settlement of the controversy without court action, stressing that the State Federation had voted acceptance of the Club at a meeting of its Executive Board on April 18. The Federation turned down the Midtown Club's application for membership at its January meeting.

Ship Losses in 1942 Exceeded Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—At long last, the Navy Department has admitted that the United Nations lost more shipping tonnage in 1942 than they built, and has placed the year's net loss at 1,000,000 gross tons.

A year after the first demands were made that the American people be told the full story of the submarine threat to their war effort, and a week after the Truman Senate Committee came out with its own revelation of ship losses, the Navy has made a partial disclosure which shows that the United Nations suffered defeat in the "battle of the shipyards and convoys" last year.

The Navy's figure on net loss in merchant tonnage to Axis raiders was issued late yesterday after a conference between Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a member of the Truman Committee, in an effort to clear up differences between the Committee and the Navy Department on the extent of losses.

Variance in Computation

In its own report on April 22, the Truman Committee charged that 1942 total shipping losses aggregated about 12,000,000 tons or 1,000,000 tons a month and were larger than the combined construction in American and British shipyards. Secretary Knox immediately replied that the committee figures were "very seriously off" and declared that Allied ship construction actually exceeded Allied ship losses in 1942.

Now the Navy explains the disparity in its statements by declaring that the new figure admitting 1,000,000 tons of lost shipping does not include new construction by all the United Nations but does include all losses, not merely those from submarines alone. A Navy spokesman said records kept since the war began in 1939 showed that submarines alone accounted for slightly over 50 per cent of all merchant vessels sunk by both sides.

Secretary Knox said last week that apparently part of the confusion was due to different methods of computing tonnage on losses and construction and that probably that committee had confused deadweight tonnage in one figure with gross tonnage in another. Senator Brewster replied that deadweight tonnage figures had been used in determining both losses and construction.

The Navy's Statement

The Navy's formal statement declares:

"Stated in terms of gross tonnage, and including all losses of allied ships, however their loss may have been caused, there is no great difference in the Navy and Committee figures for 1942, the net loss in gross tons being in the neighborhood of over 1,000,000 tons."

The Navy remarked that its figure had been obtained by comparing all Allied losses with all construction "on which statistics are available." The latter, it was understood, included American, British, and Canadian shipbuilding. To what extent other construction, Australian, Indian, or Russian, was counted in, is not known. Thus the over-all report is still incomplete.

Earlier in the day, Secretary Knox told his press conference that U-boat sinkings had slackened in recent weeks, and the consensus was the 1943 figures would be more reassuring than those for 1942. Speaking at New York last night, Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, said the U-boat menace would "be under control within four to six months," while the Truman Committee estimated in its report that American shipbuilding would produce in excess of 18,000,000 dead-weight tons in 1943.

Army Says School Cards Are Optional as to Use

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Army spokesmen said yesterday that use of the educational-summary cards to be sent to high schools throughout the nation would be optional with the schools, although the Army hopes they will elect to use them.

The cards, when filled in, will show at a glance the school records made by boys and girls and, when they enter military service or civilian work, may be used in determining what duties they are most capable of performing.

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Stradivarius Quartet Series Ends—Incoming Films

Hindemith and Martinů Figure on Final Program

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Modern composers provided an exciting finish last night for the season of chamber music concerts given under the auspices of Boston University and the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in Jacob Sleeper Hall. The name that figured last on the bill was Bohuslav Martinů; and the work, Quartet II, bearing date of 1925. The name that stood next before his was that of Paul Hindemith, the work being Quartet III, op. 22, date of 1922.

Here we had a couple of items deserving indeed to serve as the wind-up of a series of presentations representing the history of the string quartet, while performing them were artists that know how to carry such a task if any four now going do. They were the Stradivarius Quartet, being of the faculty of the University's College of Music: Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violin; Bernard Robbins, second violin; Marcel Dick, viola player, and Ivan D'Archambeau, violoncellist.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Martinů and Hindemith pieces belong to a period that not only was modern once but still is; it assumed the right to call itself so back in the twenties and it has held undisputed title to the word ever since. Music of the thirties and forties becomes "latter-day," "neo-classic," or whatever we may please. The "modernists" had a character of their own, something marking the years just after World War I, when they flourished.

Their little spell of activity bids fair to be remembered, too; for really they accomplished much which, however revolutionary and unintelligible at the time, comes orderly and clear now. Once in a while a person of lively historic fancy is heard to remark that he would like to have lived in the romantic days of Schumann. There will doubtless be someone to say, by and by, that he would like to have been around when Martinů wrote his Quartet II and Hindemith his Quartet III.

♪ ♪ ♪

A matter not so generally realized as might have been when these quartets were written—the composers of them had a philosophy and followed a system as true to rhyme and reason as anything Schumann knew about, or Beethoven either. Consider Hindemith—to him the fundamental thing about music is the chromatic scale, which does not explain itself as anybody's invention or even as something developing and maturing through the centuries. It existed always and always will exist. It has all the certainty and finality of the law of gravitation.

It happens, then, that what sounded experimental or arbitrary 20 years ago sounds logical and inevitable now. No essential traditions broken, either. Martinů's emotional plan is no different from Haydn's; Hindemith's no different from Mozart's.

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But if, in their quartets, tradition can be fairly well accounted for, hardly so much may be claimed for the works of two other composers who figured in the night's proceedings—Dmitri Shostakovitch and Alban Berg. In the Shostakovitch Quartet, op. 49, we have a pleasing and indeed a charming sketch, lacking proportion; in the two movements from the Berg Lyric Suite, a fancy markworthy in great degree for distortion.

© Universal

Scene From 'Next of Kin'
Coming to the screen at the Majestic Theater today

New Films for Boston Screens

Two somewhat unusual films are arriving in Boston this week. One of them, "Next of Kin," an English production, is making its American debut today at the Majestic. The other, "The Human Comedy," bringing William Saroyan's story to the screen in a full-length feature, comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

A new program is announced for the Paramount and Fenway, starting on Thursday, and on the same day the Keith Boston will bring in a new bill of stage and screen entertainment. The Keith Memorial introduced a new pair of feature films Saturday and will probably continue without change for another week. The Metropolitan is announcing a second week for its current program.

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'Next of Kin'

In England, where "Next to Kin" was on view a year ago, it is said that the film became one of the most popular war pictures ever produced and an attendance record is claimed for it in London. The theme of the story is the harm that can be caused by discussion of even apparently unimportant details of war preparations. The yarn tells of plans for a Commando raid, and how one small fact after another, let fall in casual conversation, when pieced together by enemy agents, informs the Nazis what is on the way.

The cast of English players includes such well-known names as Basil Sidney, Frederick Leister, Nova Pillbeam, and Phyllis Stanley.

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'The Human Comedy'

William Saroyan's story of the Macauley family of Ithaca, Calif., which comes to the two Loew houses Thursday, under the title of "The Human Comedy," is a long film that traces in parallel lines the happenings to the family at home and the elder son, who is away in the army. Mickey Rooney plays the part of the boy at home who gets a job as a telegraph messenger when his brother goes to war. Fay Bainter is the widowed mother; Van Johnson, the boy in the army; Donna Reed, the daughter of the house; and Jack Jenkins, the youngster of the family.

Prominent in the cast are James Craig as the manager of the telegraph office; Frank Morgan as a veteran telegrapher; Mary Nash as a sympathetic schoolteacher; Rita Quigley, Darryl Hickman, Barry Nelson, Henry O'Neill, Katharine Alexander, Ann Ayars, and John Craven.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Hit Parade of 1943'

At the Paramount and Fenway, starting Thursday, a new musical, "Hit Parade of 1943," will be the principal item on the program. Three bands are to be seen and heard in the film. They are the outfits of Freddie Martin, Count Basie, and Ray McKinley. Among those in the cast are John Carroll, Susan Hayward, Gail Patrick, Eve Arden, Melville Cooper, Walter Catlett, Jack Williams, the Harlem Sandman, Music Maids, Golden Gate Quartet, Three Cheers, Pops and Louie, Dorothy Dandridge, and Chinita.

The other feature will be "Northwest Rangers," a melodrama about two foster brothers, one of whom becomes a Canadian Mountie and the other a fugitive, wanted on a charge of murder. William Lundigan, Patricia Dane, James Craig, and Jack Holt are in the cast.

♪ ♪ ♪

Metropolitan Holds

"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Technicolor musical starring Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, and Lynn Bari, will be continued for a second week at the Metropolitan. Another week is promised, too, for "Desert Victory."

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At the Exeter

Starting Thursday the films at the Exeter will be " A Night to Remember," with Brian Aherne and Loretta Young, and "Chetniks," with Philip Dorn, Anna Sten, and John Shepperd.

♪ ♪ ♪

At RKO Boston

Starting Thursday, "The Falcon Strikes Back," with Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard, Edgar Kennedy, and Cliff Edwards, will be on the screen at the Keith Boston. The stage entertainment will include Ray Hutton and her orchestra, Willie Howard, and Mitzi Green.

♪ ♪ ♪

'39 Steps' Revival

Alfred Hitchcock's early thriller, "The 39 Steps," with Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll heading the cast, will be revived at he Fine Arts for a week's engagement starting today. The companion feature will be "Mutiny of the Elsinor," an English film starring Paul Lukas and Lyn Harding in a story by Jack London. The picture was released about four years ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Casablanca' for Uptown

Beginning Thursday, "Casablanca," starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, will head the program at the Uptown. The companion feature will be "A Night to Remember," with Brian Aherne and Loretta Young.

'Welcome, Stranger'

"Welcome, Stranger!" drama by John R. Woodruff, assistant director of dramatics at Tufts, had its first performance last night at Jackson Gymnasium.

Mr. Woodruff before coming to Tufts as instructor in speech and dramatics was technician in the Cleveland Playhouse Theater and the Mt. Holyoke College Playshop Laboratory, stage manager of Cleveland's Great Lakes Exposition pageant, guest director of dramatics at Wells College, and director of the Birmingham (Alabama) Little Theater.

The setting of "Welcome, Stranger!" is a typical American college community, and the story deals with the reactions of the students and faculty to the unexpected appearance of a 23-year-old gangster, who forces his entrance at the point of a tommy gun in search of a college education. The first two acts were wordy and slow-moving, and it was not until the third act that the audience became clearly aware of the issues.

After two drinking scenes and a series of melodramatic incidents, including gunfire, a brawl between the undergraduates and the professors, and an almost disastrous fraternity initiation, the faculty realizes that it has been having an "academic picnic" at the expense of both the gangster and the college.

Simon O'Leary, who played Michael Stranahan, the gangster with a yen for Dante, was adequate, but the part gave little opportunity. Actually, the leading role fell to Keith Munson, who handled the long and difficult part of Professor Steuben with just the right touch of casualness. Ruth Goldman, as "Gili," Harvey Powers, Jr., as Dean Harriman, and Shirley Brackett as Kathie were the most competent of the group. Touches of humor were ably handled by Jean Allen and Norman Nicholson. M. T. G.

'Pagliacci,' 'Cavalleria' Operatic Bill

The bill last night at the Boston Opera House was "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci." There is always a ready audience for these favorites. The San Carlo company, under the wise conducting of Carlo Peroni, keeps them alive in its repertoire, to the delight of the San Carlo's faithful following.

In "Cavalleria," Thelma Jerguson as Santuzza earned commendation for her acting as well as her singing, although Messrs. Berini and Ballarini as Turiddu and Alfio were a bit more at ease in their parts. At least they did not appear to fasten their gaze quite so obviously on Mr. Peroni.

Netta Lucas made her opera debut as Lola. Miss Lucas, a local girl, was warmly greeted by friends in the audience. In fact at the close of the performance so many flowers were banked before her that she was hardly visible to the audience.

The "Pagliacci" was not quite so fortunate in its principals. One sometimes wondered just how audible Nedda (Nuncy Garrotto) was to the far reaches of the house, although when she let her voice out there could be no doubt about its being heard, and agreeably heard. As Tonio, Mostyn Thomas gave a fine performance.

To the chorus should go praise, and more than a word of appreciation is due the orchestra for its part in telling the musical story, thus adding to the pleasure of an audience which was warm in expressing its approval. M. M.

Cape Playhouse to Be Dark Coming Summer

Because of gas rationing, the Cape Playhouse at Dennis will not open during the coming summer. This will be the first summer that the Playhouse will not be in operation since it opened in June, 1927. Richard Aldrich, producing director, and Kenneth Wilson, secretary are now lieutenants in the Naval Reserve. Arthur Sircom, stage director, is with the Army Air Force.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John C. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Copley—"Candida." by George Bernard Shaw, with Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Show Time," a vaudeville revue, presented by Fred F. Finklehoffe. Starring George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, Raye and Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Tufts College, Medford (Jackson Gymnasium)—"Welcome, Stranger!" by John R. Woodruff. 8:30. Final performance Thursday evening.

Radcliffe College, Agassiz Theater—"Dona Rosita," presented by the Harvard Dramatic and Radcliffe Idler Clubs. 8:30. Performances Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings also.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"La Traviata," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, director. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—"The Creation," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. Louisa Moller, soprano; Wesley Coppieatone, tenor; Walter Kidder, bass. Dr. Thompson Stone, director. 8.

Jordan Hall—Recital by Howard Goding, pianist. 8:15. (Tickets on request, no charge.)

Films in Boston

Esquire—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 5:30, 9:30. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:20, 7:30.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 3, 6:50, 8:45.

Fenway—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 1:20, 5:15, 9:15. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 12:05, 4, 7:55.

Fine Arts—"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. "Mutiny of the Elsinor," Paul Lukas, Lyn Hardy. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent, Martha Scott. 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial — "Hitler's Children." Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:55, 7:15, 9:55. "Taxi, Mister." William Bendix. 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 9:10.

Metropolitan—"Desert Victory." 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35. "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, 10 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

Majestic—"Next of Kin." Nova Pilbeam, Phyllis Stanley, Basil Sidney. 10:00 a. m., 1:01, 3:04, 6:46, 9:38. "Hi Ya Chum." Ritz Brothers. 11:43 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:20.

Orpheum—"The Desperadoes." Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:35, 10:15. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 9:15, 11:26 a. m., 1:37, 3:48, 5:59, 8:10, 10:21. Stage Show: 10:35 a. m., 12:46, 2:57, 5:08, 7:19, 9:30.

Scollay—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Plan for Destruction." "Inside Fighting China." "Two Saplings." "Portrait of a Genius," "Women in Sports." "Family Trouble," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Desperadoes." Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"Catholics at War," "Orizaba, Mexico," "Diving Daredevils," "Archery," "Naval Aviators," "Geopolitics," two color cartoons, half hour of the latest news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:15, 6:45, 9:05. "I Walked With a Zombie," James Ellison, Frances Dee. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Tremont—"Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:40. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Uptown—"Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:40, 6:08, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capital: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 5. Allston: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON — Capital: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, "Fighting Engineers."

Coolidge Corner: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett.

Cleveland Circle: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front." 1:45, 5.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen. "Bachelor Mother," Ginger Rogers, David Niven. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevore. 1:50, 7:50.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Dr. Gillespie's Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 2, 8.

University: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:50, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Queen of Broadway," Rochelle Hudson.

Codman Square: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 9.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 2:10, 6:45, 9:10. Selected Short Subjects.

Park: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Mystic: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Ida Lupino. 3:25, 9:28. "Reveille With Beverly," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 2:05, 7, 10.

Orpheum: "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Pittsburgh," John Wayne, Randolph Scott, Marlene Dietrich. 3:15, 8:15.

Strand: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 3:15, 8:20. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 1:55, 6:50, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. Selected Shorts.

Fellaway: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. "The Great Gildersleeve."

NATICK — Colonial: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters, Robert Paige. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front." 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, Joseph Cotten. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Reveille With Beverly," Bob Crosby. "Chetniks," Philip Dorn. 2, 8.

Strand: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles.

Strand: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, K. Grayson. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed.

Capitol: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Laugh Your Blues Away," 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "A Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 3:08, 7:52. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Escort Girl," "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Shepperd, Linda Darnell.

Coolidge: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope, "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Life Begins at Eight-Thirty," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Cat People," Simone Simon and Kent Smith. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front."

WEYMOUTH—Drive - In Theater: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard. [illegible] "Hello, Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker, Larry Parks. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Tower of the Press." 2:30, 7:30.

War 'Business' Shown By Quartermaster Tour

War Activities in New England

Describing this war as "one of business efficiency as well as military efficiency," Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command, today launched the first of three press tours of Quartermaster units, the Watertown Arsenal, and the Army's Climatic Research Laboratory at Lawrence.

In greeting 40 New England editors and reporters at his headquarters here, General Miles said the "law of war is insatiable," before he dispatched the group to inspect the First Quartermaster installations.

General Miles pointed out that "few newspapermen have seen the inside of the Arsenal since Pearl Harbor, or the inside of the Quartermaster Depot, and few have even a remote idea that such an organization as the Climatic Research Laboratory exists."

The tour began this morning at the General's headquarters, after which the first Depot installation was visited. Following luncheon at the Harvard Club, installations at the Army Base and Waltham were visited.

Tomorrow's schedule calls for the visit to the Arsenal, including a firing demonstration. The Lawrence trip is set for Friday.

Escort Ship Sponsored

A new destroyer escort, the Griswold, is being sponsored this afternoon at the Boston Navy Yard by Mrs. Don T. Griswold of Clarinda, Iowa, whose son, Ensign Don T. Griswold, Jr., was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "heroism and extraordinary achievement" during the Battle of Midway last June.

Ensign Griswold, the pilot of a carrier-based scouting plane, was the brother of Mrs. W. C. Brown of Watertown, Mass. In naming the 1,300-ton vessel after him, the Navy continued its tradition of honoring heroes in this way. Ensign Griswold was commissioned in the United States Naval Reserve in October, 1941.

Army E Award

The Rust-Proofing & Metal Finishing Company in Cambridge was awarded the Army E pennant by the Boston Ordnance District yesterday for the efficiency and excellence of the work of its 110 employees, now engaged in applying a preservative to such fighting equipment as cartridge clips, jeep springs, and plane and submarine parts.

Maj. Richard D. Wilhite presented the award, which was accepted on behalf of the 20-year-old company by James N. Tuttle, company President.

Concert Pianist

Gloria Sharaff, Boston concert pianist, who is giving all her time this year to playing for the armed forces, continues her appearances with a program for the Navy's Construction Battalions tomorrow night at Camp Endicott, R. I.

In each concert, Miss Sharaff is unassisted.

Other dates on her calendar are: April 30, United States Naval Training School for Yeoman, Boston, and May 3, Bedford Hospital, Bedford, Mass.

OPA Lists Butter Ceilings, Price Violations Reported

Food Problems in New England

New Englanders, with the exception of some Maine residents, should not have to pay more than 58 cents a pound for butter, the Regional Office of Price Administration declared today in announcing that it has received reports of butter sales above ceiling prices.

Butter is graded AA, A, B, and C. The higher prices quoted below are for grade AA and the lower prices for grade C. In sales of less than a pound, resulting in a fraction of a cent, the remainder of the cent may be charged, the OPA said.

Retail butter ceiling prices in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, are: [In Maine, prices in some cases may be a cent higher].

Type of Package	Purchased from Small Grocer	Large Grocer
½ or 1 lb. prints, parchment wrapped	53-56c	52-55c
½ or 1 lb. prints in cardboard cartons	53-57c	52-56c
¼ lb. prints without cardboard cartons	53-57c	52-56c
¼ lb. prints in cardboard cartons	54-57c	53-56c
Tub butter wrapped in ordinary wrapping paper	52-56c	51-55c

Army Takes Spuds

"New Englanders will have to eat spaghetti and rice, and the few potatoes we can release from Maine," said John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Food Distribution Administrator, last night, as he announced that the armed forces now hold priorities on nearly all the potato yield of Aroostook County, Maine, the region's major growing center.

The new southern crop is not expected to begin arriving in New England for another month or more. Massachusetts potato stocks were extremely low last week, and stocks available in most retail stores in Greater Boston have now been exhausted.

Frozen Fish Prices

Coincident with the announcement of several minor adjustments in the OPA regulation controlling the price of frozen fish and seafood, it was disclosed that stocks in Boston have dropped to the lowest point in 30 years. Only 750,000 pounds were reported on hand, and during the present week, it is expected, approximately one third of this amount will be taken out. An emergency supply of 500,000 pounds will be kept on hand.

The OPA adjustments, in the main, pertain to wholesale markups.

Herring by the Barrel

Weymouth, Mass., residents profited to the extent of about 50 barrels of fresh herring taken yesterday as the fish moved upstream in annual migration. Under the direction of Alewife Superintendent Michael T. O'Toole, the fish was sold to residents of Weymouth and near by towns at prices ranging from 25 to 35 cents a bushel.

Voluntary Milk Rationing

Voluntary milk rationing by the dairy industry this year will be followed by Government rationing by autumn, according to Ken Geyer, Executive Manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association. The amount of ration, he said, would be "considerably less" than the daily one pint a person now available in the Nutmeg State.

Meat Price Violation Case Goes on Trial in U. S. Court

Philip Shapiro of Lynn, who was indicted by the Grand Jury for alleged violations of the emergency price control act in connection with the operation of the business of the A. Shapiro Beef Company, wholesale beef dealers at the Brighton Abbattoir, was today discharged after the indictment against him had been nol prossed in the U. S. District Court.

At the same time the trial of his son, Amos Shapiro of Everett, on similar charges was opened before Judge Francis J. W. Ford and a jury. The defendant was charged with slaughtering cattle and selling wholesale cuts at higher-than-ceiling prices.

Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant U. S. Attorney, called seven witnesses. One, Abraham Finn of Chelsea, testified that he was forced to close his retail kosher meat store at one time because he could not get meat. He said that he purchased only forequarters from Mr. Shapiro, and that they were billed to him at a price ranging from 10 to 12 cents a pound lower than he actually paid. The sum billed was paid by check, and an extra payment in cash made the same day to make up the difference, he testified.

The witness was cross-examined by Attorney H. F. Wood, who arranged to leave a civil case in the Suffolk Superior Court to defend Mr. Shapiro following Judge Ford's declaration yesterday that violations of the price ceilings were vitally important and should not be delayed.

The attorney brought out that "sets," a trade term for the liver, heart, cheeks, tongue, and other parts, were delivered to Mr. Finn in connection with his purchase of forequarters, although such items did not appear on the bills. One complete "set" went with every two forequarters, it was brought out.

Morris Koor, who operates retail meat stores in Revere and Chelsea, testified he had paid Mr. Shapiro about 10 to 12 cents a pound more for forequarters than he was billed. He, too, made a side-payment in the same fashion as did Mr. Finn, he said.

W. D. C. Truck Bill Fails of Approval

Approval of an expenditure of $21,488.24 for trucks purchased by the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps was refused today by the Executive Council. Action was taken on a motion of Councillor Theodore P. Hollis of Stoneham (R), said Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who declared there was no "particular reason" for it.

Officials of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety explained that the defense corps had received delivery of 15 trucks on March 5. These were the first of 50 purchased at the cost of $75,000 approved by the Council last year, it was pointed out.

Smith Students To Give Services

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 28 (AP)—Smith College students will be called upon to give one hour's service daily, without remuneration, to the college in the hope of eliminating the necessity of an additional fee to meet the rising cost of living, Dr. Herbert Davis, president of the college, said today.

Dr. Davis informed the students at assembly that all would be expected to contribute the service beginning with the summer session. They will perform college chores. He also urged all students who have not signed for farm work to do so immediately.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

MAJESTIC — Now! Continuous from 9:30 A.M. 40c Till Noon, 55c Till 5 P.M., 65c Till Close. THE NEXT OF KIN. Nova Pilbeam • Phyllis Stanley • Basil Sidney. Prologue by J. Edgar Hoover. Associate Feature: Ritz Bros. in Hiya Chum.

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari, Gale Sondergaard, Dick Nelson in "HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO" in Technicolor. Plus "DESERT VICTORY"

PARAMOUNT - FENWAY — NOW — John Garfield, Gig Young in "AIR FORCE." Plus "DIXIE DUGAN"

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM — 30c Till 1 P.M. Mail Orders Open. Orpheum 9:15 A.M. State 11:15 A.M. DESPERADOES IN TECHNICOLOR! Starring Randolph Scott, Claire Trevor, Glenn Ford, Evelyn Keyes. —plus— "SHE HAS WHAT IT TAKES"

SOUTH STATION — Plan for Destruction, Inside Fighting China, Geo Givot, Cliff Nazarro & War News.

UPTOWN — Hunt. & Mass. Aves. at Symphony Sta. Bob Hope-Dorothy Lamour in "THEY GOT ME COVERED." Philip Dorn, Anna Sten in "FIGHTING CHETNIKS"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492. CLOSING CONCERTS FRI. 2:30 - SAT. 8:15. Boston Symphony Orchestra. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492. SUNDAY MAY 2 at 3:30. MARJORIE LAWRENCE. FAMOUS SOPRANO—Met. Opera Star. Tickets NOW $1.10 to $2.75 Incl. Tax. Local Manager, Anita Davis Chase

TONIGHT 8:30 — HANDEL-HAYDN SOCIETY. Dr. Thompson Stone, Conductor. HAYDN'S CREATION. $2.75 $2.20 $1.65 $1.10 Tax Incl.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — CASABLANCA. Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. SILVER SKATES. Kenny Baker. Thurs.: Alfred Hitchcock's "SHADOW OF A DOUBT." "Reveille With Beverly"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Very near perfection."—Morehouse, Sun. ANGEL STREET with John Emery, Judith Evelyn, Leo G. Carroll. Staged by Shepard Traube. GOLDEN, West 45th. EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40. Matinees Saturday at 2:40, Sunday at 3 p. m. Seats for next 5 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

18th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZE. Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Ladmera Corbett, Mildred Natwick. BLITHE SPIRIT. NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY. BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN HAYES in HARRIET. by Florence Ryerson & Colin Clements. HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-3970. Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-2.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75

"AN AMUSING COMEDY"—ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day). BROCK PEMBERTON presents JANIE. 5th MONTH. Laugh Riot! by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams. Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY. PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 2.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492. Opening Night. Tues., May 4, at 8:15. POPS. 85 Symphony Players. ARTHUR FIEDLER Conductor. Tickets .30, .55, .85, $1.10 Tax Inc. On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

BOSTON (OPERA)

OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:30—Mat. Sat. SAN CARLO OPERA CO. Tonight: "LA TRAVIATA" with Garrotto, Melcher, Conley, Valle; Thurs. Eve., TROVATORE; Fri. Eve., LOHENGRIN; Sat. Mat., FAUST; Sat. Eve., FORZA DEL DESTINO. Evenings & Matinees: $1.10 to $2.20 (tax incl.) Seats at Opera House and Wilbur Theatre

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE — GRANADA — MALDEN 7654. April 29-May 6. Cont. 1:30 to 11:00 p. m. "CASABLANCA" Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henreid. "SILVER SKATES" Kenny Baker — Patricia Morison

NEW YORK (STAGE)

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY. ATKINSON, Times. LIFE WITH FATHER. with Howard Lindsay, Dorothy Stickney. EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 249 Seats $1.10. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

Theatre Guild's New Musical Play. OKLAHOMA! Music by Richard Rodgers. Book & Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Directed by Reuben Mamoulian. Dances by Agnes de Mille. BETTY GARDE, ALFRED DRAKE, JOSEPH BULOFF, JOAN ROBERTS. St. James Thea., 44th, W. of B'y. LA. 4-4664. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75.

TONIGHT at 8:30 — Best Seats $3.30. THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT! "Took audience by storm."—World-Tel. ROSALINDA. Music by Johann Strauss. Produced under supervision of Max Reinhardt. 44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor. 50c to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evgs. 55c to $2.50 | Plus Tax. Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present STARS ON ICE. CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

"Heroic & Hilarious" —ANDERSON, JOUR. AMERICAN. MAXWELL ANDERSON'S Newest Success. THE EVE OF ST. MARK. Cast of 25 including ALINE MacMAHON. CORT, 48 ST. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. $1.10-$3.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. No Mon. Perf. Good Seats for All Performances Now

N. Y. Drama Critics' Prize Play. THE PATRIOTS. by SIDNEY KINGSLEY. NATIONAL, 41 St. W. of B'way. PE. 6-9220. Evgs. 8:40.

SALUTE TO A SOLID CITIZEN

This is the Way Three Thousand "Little Business Men" have Stepped up to Their Part in Winning Victory—and a Better Future.

FOR a little old-fashioned reassurance as to the essential soundness and "can do" spirit of America, listen to this simple story.

It is the story of nearly 3,000 men—friends and neighbors to most of you—who had their businesses knocked out from under them almost by the first bomb to fall on Pearl Harbor.

And it is the story of American refusal to be licked, of American resourcefulness in emergency, of American capacity to take care of oneself while doing a full part for the whole country.

These men were—and are—Buick dealers.

When automobile production halted, they numbered approximately 3,000. They were selling cars at a rate in excess of 300,000 a year.

In the year that followed, their business nose-dived, as might be expected. It dropped so far that the total number of new Buicks sold in 1942 amounted to about one busy 10-day-period's sales in a normally good year.

Yet in spite of this upheaval, you will find today that a very great majority of all the Buick dealers in business on December 7, 1941 are still in business.

Most of them are managing to stay "in the black"—and what is more important are keeping their organizations essentially intact and going.

The number of those going out of business is no greater than the usual number of dealership cancellations in peacetime. A considerable number of these—at least half—retired not for business reasons but to enter the service of their country.*

Most of the rest of them are in the service of their country too, though not in uniform or in official position.

They converted their parking lots to scrap collection. They established their service departments as official tire inspection stations. They geared their shops to the special tasks of wartime car maintenance, doing a vital job of keeping essential civilian transport rolling.

In many cases, these men actually operate small war plants. Where mechanics once worked servicing your car or reconditioning used cars, you often find machinery humming on small but important production jobs—the countless little "bits and pieces" vitally essential to larger undertakings.

What impels these men—faced with virtual annihilation of their normal business—to dig in, go to work, and fight things through where and as they stand?

Simple business survival? Perhaps. It may be that they want to be on deck, ready for action, when peace with all its promise comes.

But we think it's something deeper. We think it's because they are through-and-through Americans. Because it is their pride—their good American pride—to stand on their own feet and live by their own abilities.

The war is a twofold challenge. It is a challenge focusing on the battlefield that stretches back to our production lines. It is a challenge, too, to demonstrate the vitality of the American system, and its ability to get along, no matter how hard the going.

These challenges, we feel, are being met by your Buick dealer and his fellows. Not just because he is a Buick dealer. Not through any special power that is his.

They are being met because he is essentially a good citizen—an enterprising American—a worthy individual with a humble job to do that he nevertheless insists on doing—the best way he knows how!

*Sons of a goodly number of these are in the armed forces too

BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

Women's Activities: Dirt Farmers Tell Needs

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Farmers can't say how much labor they'll use this coming summer because they don't know where the money is coming from to pay for it, Joseph Decatur, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, said last night at a public meeting on the farm and food crisis, sponsored by the Cambridge League of Women Voters. The meeting was at Longfellow Hall, Radcliffe.

Farmers don't want inflation and they are willing to make sacrifices, but in order to have fair prices, they must get a little more money for their products, he declared. Mr. Decatur, who represents more than 2,000 real dirt farmers in the State, bluntly explained how they feel in the present crisis.

He was backed up 100 per cent by Ben Drew, President of the Nashoba Fruit Producers' Association; William Jackson, Deputy of the State Grange, who is a dairy farmer; Allister MacDougall, Middlesex County Agent, and Milton Allen, President of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association, all of whom combined to give urbanites a picture of the food situation from the farmer's angle.

Labor from the Cities

What the city has to offer in the way of labor assistance was outlined by John M. Tobin, Assistant Superintendent of Cambridge Schools, Edward A. Cahill, Director of Unitarian Work Camps, and Miss Jane Louise Mesick, Dean of Simmons College. John D. Black, Professor of Economics at Harvard and member of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, laid a background for the discussion by giving an over-all picture of the need for greater food production during the next six or eight years until Europe gets on its agricultural feet again. Mrs. Pearl K. Wise, president of the Cambridge League, presided.

Farmers believe the Administration in Washington is taking the wrong tack to get more food, according to Mr. Decatur. Instead of the present price ceilings, they feel that they as well as armament manufacturers should be assured a price that will meet their cost of production. They do not believe there is any reason why the public, with its increased purchasing power, cannot pay a fair price for its food, he said.

Farmers do not like incentive payments, because, he explained, they feel these are really subsidies to the public not to the farmer. "Why not set the price of potatoes high enough to pay farmers to raise them?" he asked. He criticized the recent reduction in the price of poultry at a time when there is no poultry in the market because farmers can't afford to raise it. Farmers don't want to get rich and there is no danger that they will, he declared, but they do want fair prices. Today's prices in many cases do not allow anything for labor, he said.

Mr. Decatur explained that the current high price of certain vegetables in Massachusetts markets does not mean the farmer is benefiting. They are partly due to the great freeze in Florida which has cost farmers there thousands of dollars and created a shortage here which has sent prices up.

Lack of Confidence a Factor

Mr. MacDougall added that when the Office of Price Administration displays such lack of judgment as to put a ceiling price of $1.25 a bushel on greenhouse lettuce, the farmer loses all confidence in going ahead with any production program. They fear the OPA will take some equally illogical step in regard to other products.

Since farmers can't say now how many women or high school boys they will employ during the summer, the consensus of the meeting was that the best way to help the labor situation is to build up local labor pools. Mr. MacDougall said plans are already under way for this Transportation and housing are the biggest problems, it was brought out. On the whole, farmers prefer to train their own help.

The general opinion was that women and high school youth will be able to make a real contribution to the farmer this coming summer if they are serious, responsible, and realize that farmers cannot compete with defense-factory wages. Market gardeners and fruit producers, the speakers agreed, are the ones who can make best use of this unskilled labor. Mr. Drew praised especially the school teachers who picked apples for him last fall. Mr. Jackson maintained that dairy farmers cannot use much city help.

By a Staff Photographer

Cambridge War-Stamp Tea Hostesses

Hostesses at yesterday's War Stamp Tea, sponsored by the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff and held at the Cambridge Boat Club on Memorial Drive. Left to right—Mrs. Yuen-ren Chao, her daughter, Bella, Mrs. K. H. Cheang, and Mrs. G. Nye Steiger. This Chinese tea was the first of a series of Tuesday teas, each of which will be in charge of a different nationality group. Next week Austrians will do the honors for Uncle Sam. The price of admission is $1 or more in war stamps purchased at the door. Guests yesterday bought $1,025 in bonds and $265.60 in stamps.

Kershner to Depict Relief Work Abroad

Dr. Howard E. Kershner, Director of Relief Activities in Nazi-occupied countries for the American Friends Service Committee, will address a luncheon gathering at the Parker House, Boston, tomorrow, on his experiences. The luncheon is being sponsored by Boston's leading religious and educational figures.

Dr. Kershner, whose work on the Continent has drawn high praise from Herbert Hoover, Anthony Eden, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and other internationally known leaders, returned to America from Europe only a few months ago.

Women Urged to Be Alert To Needs of Good Government

Alertness as to the kind of legislation and the kind of legislators that constitute the Government of our country was urged on the women of the Nation by Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers, President of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, today in an address at a luncheon meeting of the Women's Republican Organization of Massachusetts at the Women's Republican Club. She spoke on the program with Governor Saltonstall and Senator Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts Senate.

Mrs. Suthers declared that it was vital to the welfare of the country for every citizen to inform himself on political issues and lend his influence to the side in which he believes. It is important that citizens work actively in the political party of their choice, she said.

In an interview somewhat earlier, Mrs. Suthers, who is a resident of Chicago, said that her own interest in party politics had been aroused as a result of her work as Chairman of Legislation for the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. "We were doing good work, but we were working the wrong way," she explained. "I saw that all of our efforts were directed toward the support of certain legislation whereas we could do nothing about putting in office good legislators who would pass good legislation. It was then I recognized the need for working in a political party."

Mrs. Suthers added that she desired in no way to reflect upon the influence of women's organizations. "I believe in them," she said. "They have great value in moulding public opinion; but because of the diversity of their interests they are apt to spread themselves too thin."

She pointed out the need for political work toward specific goals as well as the more general activities of many women's groups.

In her talk this afternoon, she told of the war work of the Republican women over the country, many of whom have taken leadership in the various volunteer services in their communities. She also discussed the political outlook and said she had found "a definitely Republican trend" in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, West Virginia and Kentucky, on a recent trip through these States.

Agricultural Art For Museum's Lawn

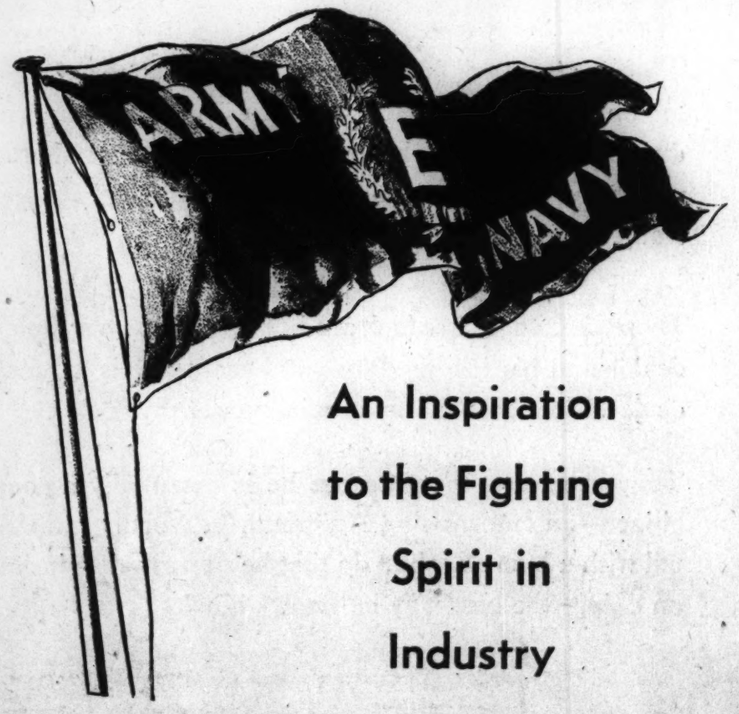
For the first time in its 34 years the smooth lawn of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has been plowed up for vegetables. On the Fenway side of the property a large Victory garden, for Museum employees and neighbors, is coming into existence. Its opening was confirmed today with the final harrowing and marking out of allotments to hopeful gardeners.

The garden measures about 65,000 square feet, divided into 41 lots 20 by 60 feet. The Museum has offered the plots without charge and contributed the preparation and the cost of fertilizing, as well as a protecting fence and several water lines run to strategic parts of the land.

Neighbors in surrounding apartment houses have shown great interest and appear to relish the opportunity to have their own gardens. All the lots were spoken for within a few days after the Building Superintendent, Howard K. Alden, mentioned the plan to the little grocery store at the corner of Museum Road and Huntington Avenue. Of the Museum Staff, 24 men and 15 women are planning to have gardens there.

May Breakfast Planned

The Boston Wheaton Club will feature a May breakfast at its annual meeting, Saturday afternoon, May 1, at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue. Dr. J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton, will give an off-the-record report of college activities during the past year.



An Inspiration to the Fighting Spirit in Industry

AWARDED TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE

RUST PROOFING AND METAL FINISHING CO.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Proposed Amendment Delays Action on Beano in Senate

State House Roundup

Senate action on the bill to repeal the Massachusetts law permitting beano is scheduled for next Monday.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville and which has already passed the House, hit a snag when it reached the Senate yesterday and encountered a substitute measure regulating the operation of beano games.

The new bill, offered as an amendment, was introduced by Senator Benjamin B. Priest (R) of Haverhill, who claimed that adoption of his bill would eliminate racketeers from beano operations. It provides that games be managed exclusively by members in good standing of a licensed organization, without pay except when actually employed in its operation, and then not to receive more than $35 a week. The bill also calls for no money or anything else of value being paid or transferred under lease or conditional sale for use of equipment and furniture, and for complete records open to public inspection.

Also provided in the bill is a fine of up to $1,000 for the licensed organization and prosecution of officers in the event of violations. Debate was postponed until Monday to allow time for printing the Priest bill.

Senate Concurs

Without debate, the Senate yesterday concurred in the House action of the previous day adopting a memorial to be sent to the President and Congress calling for formulation of plans for enforcement of world peace through international co-operation.

Child Health Day

In conjunction with a national movement, Governor Staltonstall has proclaimed May 1 as Child Health Day.

Buckley Retirement

The request of John P. Buckley of Charlestown for a veteran's retirement from the Alcoholic Beverage Commission of which he has been a member since it was established in 1932 was approved by Governor Saltonstall. He will retire under a State law permitting a veteran, after 10 years of service, to retire at half pay. This will give him $3,500 a year pension. His salary as a member of the Commission was $7,000.

Because the law calls for a bipartisan commission another Democrat must be appointed to the vacancy. Indications are that the Governor will defer action until the close of the legislative session. Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D) of Somerville has been mentioned for the appointment.

Fort Devens Marriages

Governor Saltonstall has sent a special message to the Legislature recommending legislation to permit recording by town clerks of the marriages of members of the armed forces on Army reservations within the territorial limits of a town.

In his message the Governor pointed out that since camps like Fort Devens were ceded to the Federal Government, marriages within the reservation cannot, under the present laws, be recorded in the city or town in which the fort is situated.

"That such a situation would cause untold hardship for service men and their families," the Governor said, "is evident when one considers that a certificate of record of marriage is required when an application is made for a wife's allotment under the provisions of the servicemen's dependents' allowance act."

Christian Science On Church of the Air

Leon D. Hansen, a former First Reader in a Christian Science Church, will conduct the next program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, May 2, at 1:00 p. m., E. W. T., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be "Dominion for Man—Now."

Mrs. Ann Vernon Root, soloist, will sing hymns number 136, "I love Thy way of freedom, Lord," and number 83, "God made all His creatures free," in the Christian Science Hymnal; and the solo, "The Ninety-First Psalm" by James G. MacDermid. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Margaret C. Lunt, organist.

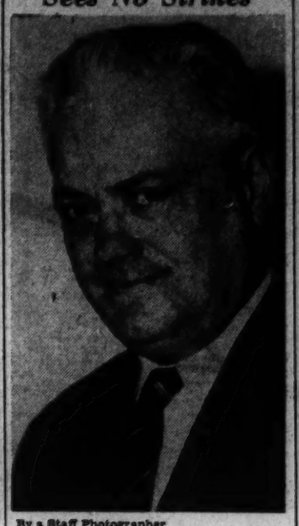
This program will originate from Station WJAS, the Pittsburgh outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

It is expected that listeners in New England may be able to tune in to this program over Station WABC, New York; Station WDRC, Hartford, Connecticut; and Station WCAX, Burlington, Vermont.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 29
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Sees No Strikes



By a Staff Photographer

H. R. Colwell

Regional Supervisor of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor, located at Washington, is considered the best man in the country to judge the strike situation in the New England area. He reports no stoppage of note at the moment.

Butterworth's Quiz Program Starts Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, will sing selections from Leoncavallo's "Il Pagliacci" tonight on Great Moments in Music, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Take-A-Card is another quiz show, starring its originator, Wally Butterworth. Assisting him will be Honey Johnson, and James Wallington as announcer. Lew Lahr, comedian, is guest on the opening program, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Lionel Barrymore will be the center of a gay party tonight when he celebrates two anniversaries, his birthday and 50 years as an actor. During the performance of "The Mayor of the Town" he will reminisce on his life in the little town of Springdale. Guest on the program will be James Cagney who will bring special greetings to Mr. Barrymore, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

John Freedom's clash with Fascists in Sicily will be dramatized by "John Freedom," Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Olivia De Havilland and Franchot Tone co-star in an original drama on "Soldiers With Wings." MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Lucille Ball, screen comedienne and her husband Desi Arnaz are guest, with Elsa Maxwell as host-NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

ZaSu Pitts is Milton Berle's guest, with Elsa Maxwell as hostess; Diane Courtney, soloist, and David Broekman's Orchestra. CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

N. E. Salvage Head Resigns Tomorow

J. Burleigh Cheney of Providence, R. I., resigns tomorrow as New England Salvage Manager of the War Production Board. He will take a post in a war industry.

In accepting the resignation, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., WPB Director for New England, expressed appreciation of Mr. Cheney's "loyal and untiring efforts." A successor is expected to be appointed within a week.

Summer Program Off at Northeastern

Suspension of Northeastern University's usual summer program this year was anounced recently by Dr. Carl S. Ell, President of the University. Because of the Army training programs and the accelerated co-operative curricula which will be in operation at the University throughout the year during the war emergency, the summer program probably will be dropped for the duration.

It is expected that summer school courses will be offered again after the war, but at the present time Dr. Ell announced that the facilities and staff are so completely taken up with regular and special educational programs required for the war effort, it will not be possible to accommodate additional summer school students.

West Roxbury Penny Sale

The West Roxbury Junior Woman's Club is holding a penny sale tomorrow evening at 1854 Centre Street to raise funds for the sun room at Fort Devens which the Junior Department of the State Federation is furnishing. Mrs. Gladys Trautman, chairman, will be assisted by Miss Mildred Frank and Mrs. Dorothy Hardy. Miss Edna Rath, President, will preside.

Strike Holiday Prevails Over New England

There are no strikes of any import in New England today, H. R. Colwell of Washington, Regional Supervisor of the United States Conciliation Service, reported on a visit to Boston.

Mr. Colwell is the official in the Deartment of Labor who keeps his eye on all the strikes in New England and assigns conciliators in effort to mediate a settlement.

"It's rather unique that my visit here finds no strikes of any significance in the New England area," Mr. Colwell commented. "This is a very encouraging situation and surpasses all other regions of the country.

"Both labor and industry in this region have been very tolerant. Just now they are waiting without undue impatience for further interpretation by the War Labor Board of the President's order of April 8 providing that wage increases can be granted only up to the 15 per cent of the Little Steel formula and in cases of substandard pay, which leaves little leeway for negotiations on wages and other conditions of employment."

Meeting of Conciliators

It was to guide the Federal conciliators in future wage negotiations in regard to the President's order that Mr. Colwell came to Boston. He convened all the New England conciliators. They met in the office of the Special Representative of the Conciliation Service at the Regional War Labor Board at 209 Washington Street.

"New England industry is to a considerable degree hereditary in that management comes from grandfather to father to son in many companies," Mr. Colwell continued. "This likewise applies to employees whose fathers and their fathers have preceded them in the same business.

"As a result there is a strong tendency for fuller co-operation than usual between employer and employee, according to the observation of the conciliators who operate in this area. This has contributed in substantial measure to the small number of strikes affecting vital war production.

"I am hopeful that the no-strike no-lockout situation which prevails today will continue, though not so optimistic as to believe that stoppages will not occur from time to time."

Change in Personnel

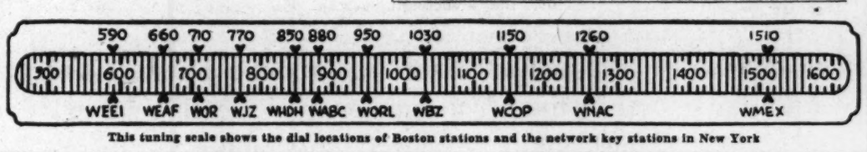
Mr. Colwell added that Charles Ray, who has served as special representative of the Conciliation Service at the War Labor Board here, was returning to his original duties as a commissioner of conciliation in the New England area, and that Commissioner David Danial Hilliard, who lives in Haverhill, Mass., had been released from his assignment in the Middle West to take up the liaison work here between the United States Conciliation Service and the War Labor Board. Mr. Hilliard will now be the Special Representative in Boston.

The region which Mr. Colwell supervises in the Government's effort to adjust labor disputes is the largest industrial section of the country, including, besides New England, the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He directs the work of 62 Commissioners of Conciliation, of whom 12 are located in New England.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox - New York Yankees baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15 James L. Fly, FCC	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Popular Music
3:30 You Know Answer?	Studio Musicale	Pepper Young's Family		"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"		"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	York Yankees baseball game	Duke Ellington's Orch
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch		Jimmie Lunceford's Orch
4:30 What's Data?; Pos't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Red Sox - New	Shep Field's Orchestra
4:45 Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	York Yankees game	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Musical Mystery Progr'm
5:15 Date Book; Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Highway Patrol: drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Hollywood: Music	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics: Music
6:45 News: 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Louis Bromfield, news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch	Anthony Bruno's Orch	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30 "Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger"	Kay Ivers Melodeers	"California Melodies";	Treasury Star Parade
7:45 "Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	M. Gray, songs; orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Wally Butterworth's Quiz	You Shall Have Music
8:45 Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Show; Lew Lehr, guest	You Shall Have Music
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom": drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Brucker's Symphony No. 7
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom": drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	News Service	
9:30 Milton Berle; variety; orch.; guests	Jan Garber's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Soldiers With Wings";	Classical Album
9:45	Orch.; "Short Mystery"	dramatic sketch; orch.	Cadet orchestra; drama	Classical Album; News
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15 "Il Pagliacci"	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Local Sports
10:30 War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00 Morton Gould's Or	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch	News: "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Lauritz Melchior	Harry Greene's Orch	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
11:30 News; Wm. Shirer	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Day's End: music
11:45 Dance orchestra	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	
7:15 News; Home Town	Newscast	Dress Parade	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Cowboy Songs	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 The Sophisticators	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: OWI drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Keyboard Harmonies	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Musical Highlights	News: Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer-Up-Gang: vocalist; orchestra	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"		
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music: Inter	Road of Life: sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband: sk	Breakfast Music: Inter	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	B. Moynihan; J. Kiley
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village": sketch	"Yankee House Party";	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday: sk	Hour: music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	Seth's Village Canteen	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave, songs
2:00 Dramtic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Life Can Be Beautiful	Treasury Star Parade	"The Guiding Light": sk	Sports program	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox - New	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins" sketch	York Yankees baseball	Popular Music
3:30 You Know Answer?	Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'	game	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox - New	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00 Elizabeth Bemis	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	York Yankees baseball	Tommy Dorsey's Orch
4:15 Across Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	game	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:30 Women Home Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox - New	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:45 Bill Elliott, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	York Yankees game	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Lucky Millinder's Orch
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Hollywood: Music	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	A. Templeton: Fighting	Music; M. Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home: Stars Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Louis Bromfield, news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or	Anthony Bruno's Orch	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger, news; Taxes
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: religious program
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	Fred Lang, news	
8:00 Ransom Sherman:	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Music in Variety	Treasury Star Parade
8:15 variety program	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting;	"Aldrich Family"; drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle";	Romance in Music
8:45 Death Valley: News	"Should the President	"Aldrich Family"; drama	comedy series	"Win the Peace Now"
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	of the United States Have a Fourth Term?"	Music Hall: Bob Crosby; orch.; songs; guests	Gabriel Heatter, news	Gov. Saltonstall; Sen. Ball; Cong. Fulbright;
9:15	Richard Himber's Orch.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	News Service	drama; Naval T. S. Glee
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Short Mysteries	orch.; George Tobias	Treasure Hour of Song:	Club of Harvard Univ.
9:45 Stage Door Canteen			soloists; orchestra	
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Garry Moore; Jimmy	Paul Sullivan, news	News Service
10:15 "The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	"Brazil Presents": music	Here's How It Started
10:30 Network speaker	World's Most Honored	"Today's News": drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch	News: "Nocturne"	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch
11:15 Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
11:30 "Good Listening";	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World;	So. American Serenade;	Day's End: music
11:45 quiz show	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Josef Stopak, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Dance Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Network Program.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band: News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians.
7:45 p. m.—Network Program.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox—N. Y. Yankees Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Louis Bromfield, Comments.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets: songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Soldiers With Wings.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English, KGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.33 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Starlight. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala — 11:15 p. m. — Chamber Music, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Gestapo Fangs Pulled? Nazi Army Gets Credit

By Joachim Joesten

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo, once the most formidable instrument of terror in history, is deteriorating rapidly. This may seem a startling statement, but it is substantiated by the latest "underground" reports from Europe. The Gestapo, indeed, is losing its sting.

For this gratifying development we have to thank none other than the German High Command. Whatever their past and present relations with Hitler himself may be, there can be no question of the generals' undying opposition to Herr Himmler and his Gestapo.

The generals have only just begun to fight. They have an impressive score to even with the Gestapo which reputedly has murdered many of their best.

Year after year, the generals had to take abuse without being able to strike back. First, the great losses in Russia opened up possibilities for revenge. Here is how the generals got quits with the Gestapo:

Elite Guard's Purpose

Early in the war Herr Himmler began to organize crack units of his Elite Guard—which also fathered the Gestapo into strictly military units equipped with all kinds of heavy armament, the so-called "Waffen-SS." These troops were not originally intended for front service, but as a civil war army at the service of the Nazi Party which could be used alike to put down a popular uprising or to quell a military revolt. As long as the German armies everywhere were winning, the divisions of the "Waffen-SS" were only occasionally used to fill gaps at the front, otherwise they served as garrison and occupation troops.

In the last few months, however, this picture has changed completely. When the situation in Russia became critical the High Command urged Hitler to authorize the large-scale use at the front of "Waffen-SS" divisions, alleging that otherwise a total collapse would be inevitable. Reluctantly, and against the formal opposition of Herr Himmler, the Führer acceeded to the insistent demands of the generals. Ever since, the "Waffen-SS" has born the brunt of the fighting in Russia, suffering enormous casualties. Entire regiments have been wiped out with their commanders.

In the process, a number of high-ranking Gestapo officers have been liquidated one way or another. On March 3, a German radiocast revealed that SS-Gen. Theodor Eicke had been killed in action at Demyansk. Other sources, however, claimed that General Eicke, chief supervisor of concentration camps in all German-occupied Europe, had not been anywhere near the front.

Herr Himmler himself was reported to have blamed the High Command for General Eicke's passing.

A few days later, Vienna dispatches told of the passing on the Russian Front of the Austrian SS-Gen. Fridolin Glass, one of the instigators of the Dollfuss murder. General Glass was at a time Gestapo Chief for all of Austria.

Minor Officials Drafted

About the same time the "Waffen-SS" was thrown unsparingly into heaviest fighting, the Army also began to draft large numbers of minor Gestapo officials for combat duty. Nearly all the younger men formerly stationed at Gestapo headquarters or guarding prisons, concentration camps and war plants have now been sent to the front.

This has led to a marked deterioration of the Gestapo machine which in its 10 years of existence—it was founded in April, 1933—had earned a world-wide reputation for ruthless efficiency. In the words of one "underground" reporter from Germany, "the whole setup now is more stupid, less reliable and full of leaks."

The older men who have taken over many Gestapo posts lack both the acumen and the punch of picked SS-men who used to form its backbone. Many of them are party members without conviction, and often quite untrained. There is evidence of Communist cells operating from within.

As a result, both in the Reich and in the occupied countries the "underground" opposition now gets away with a good sight more than at any time since the establishment of the Hitler regime. Anti-Nazi demonstrations, strikes, acts of sabotage and killings of Gestapo officials and informers are everywhere on the increase. In Belgium recently three key Gestapo agents, Herrs Klaas, Hanner, and Fass, were picked off within a few days. In France, pitched battles have been fought by patriotic bands against Nazi and Vichy police.

Police Diverted

In Germany itself, new methods are being so successfully employed that the deteriorated Gestapo has proved unable to cope with them. A favorite ruse employed in large cities is to give a false alert to divert police forces to one quarter while at the other end of the town handbills are distributed or posters affixed. Faked telephone orders, fire alarms and, in at least one instance, even an air raid alarm have all been used for this purpose.

All this does not mean, however, that the Hitler terror already is broken. The Gestapo has been weakened and to a large extent disorganized but it still is able to bring in an occasional catch. In such an event, the victims can expect no mercy. They are hauled before the so-called People's Tribunals—pure Gestapo courts—and invariably sentenced to capital punishment.

Thus, on Feb. 14, two young students, Hans and Lotte Scholl, were executed in Munich for having scribbled "Down with Hitler!" on a wall of the University building. Two weeks later, the body of a man was fished from the river Isar. It was that of the Gestapo informer who had betrayed Hans Scholl and his sister.

Stop, Look, and Listen!

Associated Press

Danger—Airplane on the Roadway

Aircraft have the right-of-way and Army trucks pull to the right to allow this plane to take off from a roadway in Tunisia. The plane, piloted by a New Zealander, landed a liaison officer and took off from the narrow stretch without mishap.

New Air Setup By Japan Seen In So. Pacific

Continued from Page 1

and Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Madang and Wewak, New Guinea, and on to Amboina in the Celebes.

The fact that from 30 to 35 per cent of the Japanese aircraft attacking Guadalcanal and Papua was downed in the last fortnight's intensive raids proves the American defense more than adequate.

Little Accomplished

But from an offensive standpoint, American plane attacks against Munda and Bougainville, and against Japanese strips in New Britain and New Ireland have accomplished little more than prevent erection of permanent installations.

More than 100 attacks against Munda alone have destroyed bomb dumps and buildings. But bomb dumps are open-air affairs and can be replaced easily, while damage to strips can be repaired overnight with bulldozers and a small repair team, rendering the strip serviceable as a stopover refueling depot for fighter escorts moving southward. That the same is true in Papua was supported by an observer recently reaching Sarena from Papua and recounting how the 37-bomber assault on Port Moresby's runways by the Japanese did damage which was repaired by bulldozers in six hours.

It is the testimony of many pilots with whom I have talked that it is virtually impossible to destroy an enemy air strip completely. Bombs may destroy it for permanent garage use, but not as a shuttle base.

Thus until Rabaul is knocked out the pyramidal network of Japanese air strips will remain for the most part intact unless, of course, they actually are occupied.

Hasty Axis Retreat Looms Toward Tunis and Bizerte

Continued from Page 1

Axis is more concerned with saving aircraft and airmen than land troops, and in any case, the Allies enjoy considerable air superiority over sea evacuation routes, as shown by way they have shot down transports by scores during the past fortnight.

The United Nations can put so many planes into action here now that their pattern bombing of airfields and troop positions is a far mor significant factor than it ever has been before. As seen from above, this process can be likened to sowing an orchard in a series of high-speed flights over the site, bombs falling so there is line after line of explosions. On occasion, the lines are so close together that virtually the whole area is untenable, and seen from above, the craters look like stipping. Some German hill positions have been treated that way in the past 10 days and airfields in Tunisia actually have been receiving treatment of this kind regularly for some time past.

Tribute to Nazi Troops

This emphasizes the valor of the defense by the German troops, to whom full tribute is paid by the men who have forced them back yard by yard since April 16. "They have fought as if evacuation were impossible" is how one British officer put it. It certainly is the view of Allied naval and air commanders that a successful exacuation is highly improbable, as they have declared themselves fully prepared if the enemy should attempt it.

The stubbornness of the Axis defense has been general all along the contracting arc of their North Tunisian stronghold, though the arc now is severely dented, notably in the Medjez-el-Bab and Bou Arada sectors, from which the key towns of Tebourba and Pont du Fahs, respectively, are seriously menaced after the past 10 days of fighting. Advances of about 10 miles in these areas promised to compel Gen. Jürgen von Arnim to bring up northward his troops facing south, against whom the Allied offensive began with a short, sharp thrust by the British Eighth Army on April 16.

The next three days were occupied by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in regrouping his forces for the drive which took them past Enfidaville and then committed them to slow progress along the coastal road commanded by Axis positions on the inland heights to the west.

After progressing about 10 miles between April 20 and 22, the Eighth Army was checked. But it had captured Enfidaville, established itself firmly on certain hill features farther north, and, most important of all, had contained Axis southern forces while Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson was putting the final touches on his preparations for a major push by the First Army.

The enemy fully expected that push from the British armored forces concealed in the forest in the Bou Arada region and tried to disorganize it before it started by launching powerful infantry attacks farther north on April 21. By this means the Axis hoped to compel diversion of British forces. Five battalions — its best and freshest crack infantry battalions —were put in, supported by 70 to 80 tanks. But their attempts at infiltration were countered successfully and after a night and day of the bitterest fighting yet seen in this theater, those who survived the advance and retreat under withering artillery and machine gun-mortar fire were back where they started.

The British attack in Bou Arada sector, therefore, began April 22 exactly according to schedule, the first objective being to secure enemy-held hills to the eastward and to clear the way for armor. This was attained after fierce resistance and slowly the armored columns fought their way eastward north and south of Lake Sebkret el Kourzia. This led them to the intense battleground north of Pont du Fahs, toward which the French were advancing steadily from farther south. The threat to this town promised to endanger Axis forces still contained by the engagement with the Eighth Army.

American Advance

Meanwhile, on April 23, the British offensive extended north of Goubellat and the American Second Corps, transferred from the south to the north of the line, was making over the extremely difficult coastal mountain country a strongly opposed advance that resulted in a gain of 27 miles toward Bizerte by the end of 10 days.

The Americans were fighting in conjunction with the French European Corps France d'Afrique. In the region of Pont du Fahs, sterling work was being done for the French by the celebrated Moroccan Goums.

From the Medjez region, British infantry advanced in strength over terrain the Germans failed to seize in their attack of April 21, secured a long, steep hill for which there was such strenuous fighting at various times during the winter, and reached the edge of the coastal plain little more than 20 miles from Tunis itself.

Ickes Hits WPB and Army In Warplane Gas Shortage

Continued from Page 1

months from now what military requirements will be.

"We ought to make almost extravagant claims and work toward them," he told the Committee.

"We are going to have a flying world after the war, and it won't hurt us to have a supply of gasoline on hand," he added.

Pointing to a military need for developing even more highly refined gasoline than 100-octane, he told the Committee "we ought to have a clearer road than we have had at any time."

Referring to aviation gasoline as the nation's "life-blood," Mr. Ickes said: "The Germans and Japs realize this when they make our tankers their first targets."

Mr. Ickes praised the petroleum industry for "remarkable" achievements since the fall of 1941 in spite of its lack of component parts.

"The gist of the present discussion is the desirability of increasing the tempo of plant completions rather than the moving of the program from off of dead center as the public might be justified in believing from some press accounts," he said. "There has been a month to month increase in productive capacity available every month since Pearl Harbor."

Mr. Nelson told the Committee yesterday that aviation gasoline output was up 400 per cent since prewar days.

The Army will get by July the amount of gasoline it predicted last September would be necessary at that time, but since then its estimates have gone up, Mr. Ickes said.

He added that in recent months, he has had full support from the Army and Navy in trying to convince the WPB that its allocations of materials to the rubber program were too high.

Army officials, headed by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, have revealed that training planes have had to be grounded in this country in order to furnish enough gasoline for battlefront operations during the present tight situation.

These were Mr. Ickes' specific charges against WPB:

"First, we did not receive any steel plate for new plants until March, 1942, and then it was delivered in a harum-scarum manner without regard to the needs or relative urgencies of the separate projects.

"Second, while we persuaded the War Production Board to let us allocate the steel plate in May, 1942, and never had a bit of trouble with that thereafter, we were unable to persuade it to let us allocate the other materials, largely, I believe, because that would have been contrary to the then current theories of the Board which revolved around priorities rather than scheduling.

"Third, in the summer of 1942, the then authorities actually voted the aircraft production program and certain other military programs as of higher urgency than the program to produce fuel for combat planes.

"Fourth, in the early fall of 1942, we endured more than a month in which all rubber projects were rated higher than all 100-octane projects.

"Fifth, while in December, 1942, we finally attained the mandatory scheduling of parts for certain plants, the directive then issued had to be shared with the rubber program.

"Sixth, we were denied a similar mandatory directive covering the plants scheduled to be finished in the second quarter of this year—and, in addition to failing to receive such help, we suffered a positive hindrance in that the rubber program did receive such a directive."

Air Fleet Projected to Guard Peace

LONDON (AP)—There are two separate ways of approaching the question of postwar organization of the world, each leading to the same destination, said Mr. Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary, in an interview.

"Obviously the immediate postwar task is to disarm the aggressor nations," he want on. "The peace of the world must be guaranteed in this way until enough time has elapsed for a genuine and deep change of heart and mind among the misguided and deluded peoples.

"It is natural and right to look forward to a period in which the victorious Allies—the United Nations—will constitute themselves the guardians of world peace," he declared. "Among these nations a special responsibility rests upon the great powers—particularly on Russia, the United States, China, and ourselves—as wielders of what will be the overwhelming preponderance of armed might in the world. The sword of world justice and world sovereignty will be in the hands of these four nations.

"This points toward the creation in due time of a genuinely representative political association," he said, "I do not attempt to give it a name, for names may raise memories or rouse prejudices," he added.

Association Must Provide Means

"This association must provide the means by which the peoples of the world will find the necessary solutions for world problems. No more must such solutions be sought by an unregulated and precarious balance of power or by the perilous bargainings of separate armed nations.

"It must be sought by reasoned and moderate joint approaches to questions of difficulty and problems of change—approaches in which there is general readiness to sacrifice the old idea of unrestricted national sovereignty in the interests of common action.

"If that is a utopian ideal, then the hope of world peace is an illusory hope, for only by this means can that hope to be realized. Nor is this Utopia—if it be Utopia—a private dream of my own. His Majesty's Government must all be Utopians. They have committed themselves to precisely this objective.

"A world association is the aim; fully representative — as the League of Nations was not—with a unified resolve to work out and implement a positive policy—such as the League of Nations had not—and possessing—as the League did not—a force fully sufficient to achieve its agreed purposes and to restrain those who would impede them.

"We hear a good deal of an international police force mentioned as though it meant the occupation by military forces of all the dangerous or strategically significant parts of the world for all time. A police force means no such thing: it means a civil agency of inspection, supervision and control, with a military force—such as a joint bomber fleet—in the background that need only be of moderate size, though sufficient for the purpose, because it has no competing military force to reckon with.

"With a bomber fleet available to the world association, the association would be able to tell recalcitrant, aggressive-minded nations to behave or be bombed. It would be able to tell two countries, who chose battle instead of conference to settle problems, to stop fighting and come to the council table for arbitration—or be bombed.

"We need not, thank Heaven, look forward to the indefinite maintenance of heavy arms burdens after the cleanup period, provided that the crucial problems of world organizations have been solved, and that aggresive nations —such as Germany—are not permitted even the beginnings of dangerous rearmament.

"The second great approach is by way of those concrete economic and social problems whose solution is as essential to the permanent success of a security problem as genuine security is to the world's progress.

Organizing Money Relationships

"There are the three great focal problems of currency, commodities, and commerce. We have to find a means of organizing our monetary relationships that will foster an expanding world trade instead of emphasizing the nationalist obstacles in its way. In the same way we must find means to avoid those catastrophic changes in the prices of the great basic foods and raw materials upon which world prosperity and the security of peoples so greatly depend. There is the problem of reconciling the concern which each nation feels for the state of its own industry and the social balance of its own community with the requirements of an expanding world economy and the overriding need to increase the wealth of all nations by a maximum exchange of their goods and services.

"The more constructively and systematically we are thinking about these things in the governing centers of the United Nations, the more surely we are creating the very stuff and content of postwar international relationships. We cannot make progress except in organized association. We cannot—none of the United Nations can—get on satisfactorily with its own affairs except by taking thought of the affairs of the rest.

"That is true both positively and negatively. Each nation has the power to give, each also has the power to become an economic or social plague spot infecting the rest."

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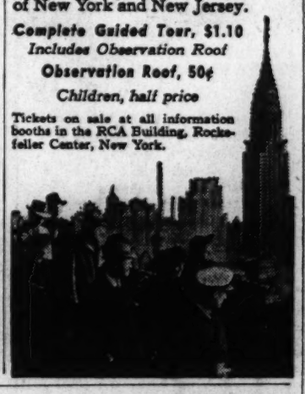

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Americans Take Three Hills in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

of 377 tons of supplies or 3,820 soldiers, it was stated.

Since formation on Feb. 18 of the Northwest African Air Force, combining British and American forces under the command of Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, its craft have dropped 10,500,000 pounds of bombs on targets in Tunisia, Sicily, Sardinia, and Italy and on enemy shipping, the Headquarters announcement said.

In describing latest ground activities, Allied Headquarters said American troops under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., had cleaned Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's northern Germans and Italians out of Djebel Dardyss and occupied important high ground.

Another contingent, pushing toward Jefna Station, 28 miles southwest of Bizerte, swept the enemy off Djebel el Azzog, north of Jefna, and also took Djebel el Ajred, just to the southwest of the station. These two knobs command much of the approach to Mateur, important Axis crossroads 16 miles to the east of Jefna.

The British First Army, under Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, attacked Djebel Bou Auokaz, 12 miles northeast of Medjez-el-Bab and against hard fighting by the German defenders reached to within 400 yards of the crest. Thirty or forty prisoners were captured at this point, which commands a great section of the Medjerda Valley and is only 21 miles in direct line from Tunis.

Hand-to-Hand Fight For Mountain Peak

Twelve miles east of Medjez-el-Bab the First Army was engaging in a second thrust directly toward Tunis along the Massicault Road south of Tebourba and a famous British regiment attacked a feature of the terrain known as Si Abbalah and captured it.

But typical of the Germans' tenacious effort to hold every foot of their mountain rim, they counterattacked immediately with tanks and infantry and drove the British from the crest.

In the area east of Goubellat, where armored clashes have been occurring almost daily since the start of the Allied offensive and where 80 enemy tanks have been reported destroyed, the enemy continued to defend every foot of territory. The British, however, had smashed to within four miles of the Pont du Fahs supply road leading from Tunis.

Pont du Fahs was threatened with encirclement by these British armored columns from the northwest and by French forces which had advanced 15 miles in three days from the southwest and were pounding hard at the outskirts.

By "magnificent fighting," the French Mathennet Division had completed occupation of the hills in the northern part of the dorsal range and pushed on out into the Pont du Fahs plain which leads to Tunis, 34 miles distant, a military spokesman said.

However, this force was meeting machine-gun and artillery fire.

The advance of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army on the southern flank was most marked in the area of Djebel Medeker on his left.

But the Germans were using a liberal sprinkling of mines and machine gunners who were said to be instructed to fight until killed in a desperate defense in advantageous terrain.

On the extreme north, other French forces also continued to make steady, though unspectacular, progress along the Mediterranean against defenders who had excellent cover for machine guns.

As a result of the combined American, British, and French efforts, the defenders were being forced slowly to yield ground all along the line, but there was no indication that they would suddenly give up the policy of fighting to their last ounce of military strength.

The Allied Air Force carried out hundreds of sorties April 27 against reduced enemy air resistance, bombing and strafing scores of strong ground points, troops, transport, armor, and airfields.

Planes Based on Malta Bag 1,000 of Enemy

By the Associated Press

Valletta, Malta, April 28

Malta-based planes boosted their total bag of enemy aircraft for the war past the 1,000 mark today. Two Axis planes were shot down by Spitfires, bringing the RAF's score to 1,001.

Fighter-bombers also attacked the Italian island airdrom of Lampedusa.

Russia:

Soviet Air Force Mauls German Lines

The plea of Izvestia, official newspaper of the Soviet Union, to the Red Army to prepare for decisive battles "which are in the offing," came as the Red Air Force carried on intensive attacks in against German communications and maintained its sky superiority over the Kuban region of the Caucasus.

All along the lengthy front, Red Air Force fighters and bombers pressed attacks against German lines and to the rear, indicating they were providing a heavy mauling to German forces being brought up as reserves for future operations.

The current land fight still was mostly artillery dueling.

Heavy shelling was going on from the Kuban Delta, in the Novorossisk region, to the Volkhov front southeast of Leningrad.

The German radio said German Stuka formations caused heavy casualties among Russian columns preparing April 27 to attack the Axis Kuban bridgehead, and that Soviet supply bases on the Sea of Azov coast also were bombed heavily.

The German broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, declared that 44 Russian planes were brought down in the southern sector, but did not say what period the report covered.

South Pacific:

500-Pound Bomb Hits Japanese Vessel

Allied Headquarters in Australia announced that a 4,000-ton Japanese merchant ship was blasted by a 500-pound bomb and a wireless station was destroyed April 27 as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's heavy and medium bombers took advantage of improved weather to range far over enemy bases.

A Liberator on armed reconnaissance attacked two 4,000-ton vessels in the Arafura Sea 50 miles northwest of Dobo, on the Aroe Islands. The American-manned bomber scored a hit on the bow of one ship and two near—perhaps damaging—misses on the other.

A Flying Fortress, following up a raid April 26 in which the tower of the Japanese wireless station at Gasmata, New Britain, was toppled, wrecked the entire station.

Along New Guinea's north coast, bombers hit vast Japanese holdings from Wewak south and east as far as Mubo where Douglas A-20s made nine strafing passes over enemy positions in the region of Green's Hill.

At Finschhafen, on the Huon Peninsula, a Catalina dropped bombs on a suspected dump area and the crew reported heavy explosions.

Australian Beaufighters made 15 strafing runs during which cannon and machine-gun fire were poured into the jungle fringing Labu Lagoon, which is five miles southwest of Lae. The enemy has been attempting to conceal supply barges there.

Saga of Pacific:

U. S. Fortress Crew Saved After 66 Days

A delayed dispatch from the South Pacific says 66 days of intense hardship ended on April 18 for nine American airmen who had been given up for lost.

The men are Capt. Thomas J. Classen, West Depere, Wis.; Lieut. Ernest C. Ruiz, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Lieut. Robert J. Dorwart, Seattle, Wash.; Lieut. Balfour C. Gibson, Berkeley, Calif.; Sergeant Don Martin, Decatur, Ill.; Corp. W. H. Nichols, Keiser, Ark.; Sergeant James Hunt, Effingham, Ill.; Corp. R. J. Turnbull, San Antonio, Texas; and Corp. Theodore M. Edwards, Youngstown, Ohio.

Their amazing story began Feb. 9 after they left Guadalcanal in a Flying Fortress on a routine mission.

The bomber was attacked by two Zeros which were joined quickly by six more. The Japanese circled the bomber like oldtime Indians around a wagon train. The Japanese dived at the bomber's nose repeatedly, shooting out some of the four engines and wounding all nine men in the crew.

Most of the bomber's guns were jammed and useless but Lieutenant Dorwart, Lieutenant Gibson, Corporal Nichols, and Corporal Turnbull kept blazing away with their useable guns. They downed two zeroes for sure and probably two more.

The other four Japanese planes hung on for a 30-mile running fight, the planes traveling 200 miles an hour.

Captain Classen kept trying to get beyond the range of the Zeros' gasoline supply. The Nipponese quit at the 350-mile mark and the faltering Fortress, streaming oil, staggered toward home. However, it soon ran out of gasoline and landed on the water.

During the descent, the crew had assembled and stocked two rubber life rafts with all food and water in the plane. With a cheap compass Lieutenant Dorwart charted a course for Guadalcanal, 450 miles away.

Incessant rains gave them ample drinking water. Time after time they thought they saw land only to find low-flying clouds—a mirage. Rations got so low only three-fourths of an ounce of food daily was portioned among five men on Lieutenant Dorwart's raft. A shark, a bass, and a bird were caught. The raw shark was the most unsavory of the lot.

On the 15th day land was sighted at dusk. They landed about dawn.

The men had been in a cramped position so long they barely were able to walk. Lieutenant Dorwart fell face downward at the water's edge. Lieutenant Gibson couldn't keep from walking in circles.

The island was tiny. Nearby islands all were small.

Timid, half-starved Melanesian natives finally made friends with them.

The natives had little food and clothing. They had not heard of the war but ships had stopped coming to the islands and they had wondered why. They told of another white man on a near-by island. It was a Navy man whose plane was shot down last August.

The 10 men were asked to separate into smaller groups and live on separate islands. The natives had so little food no one island could undertake to feed 10 extra mouths.

The native chief instructed the castaways they must shave daily. They did so with broken glass.

For five weeks the men recuperated and hoped for rescue. Lieutenant Dorwart figured out they were in Japanese waters.

Finally Captain Classen, Lieutenant Dorwat, Lieutenant Gibson and Wiley decided to make for friendly land in an outrigger canoe. (Wiley not otherwise identified, but evidently the Navy man left behind on the islands

They started out again, this time taking a native to sail the canoe. Their destination was hundreds of miles across the ocean. The other five men were to wait until help could be sent.

A formation of Japanese planes flew over the canoe. One curious pilot dipped low. The expected spray of machine-gun bullets didn't come. The son of Nippon flew on.

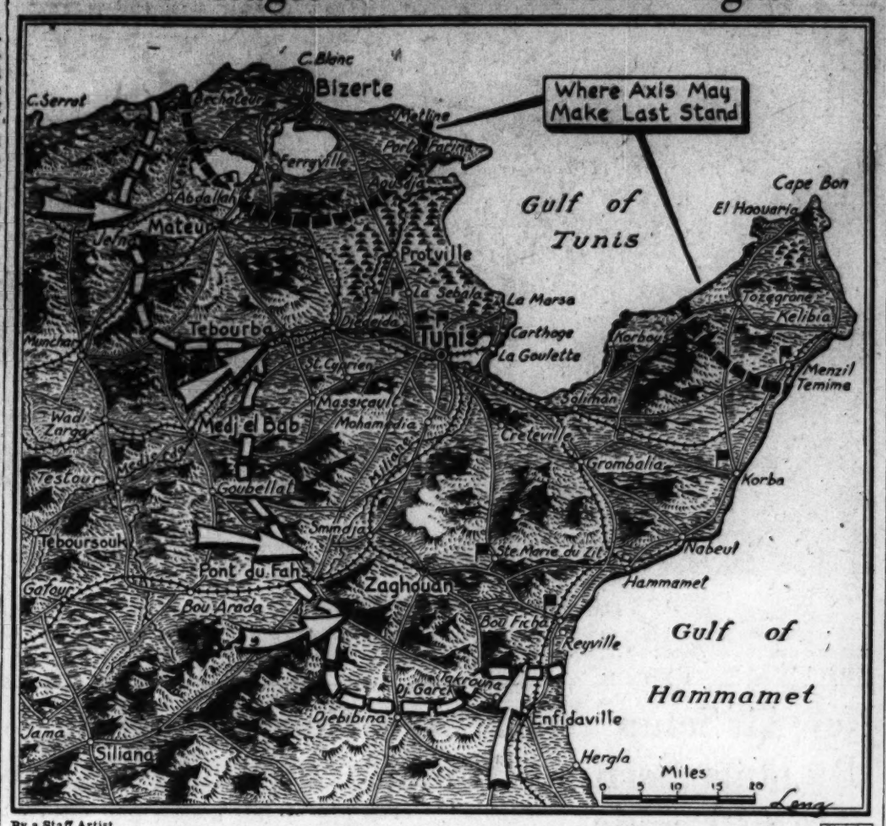
The tired men reached an island a few days later. There a marooned Japanese was killed when he tried to escape in a canoe.

The men were picked up by a Navy flying boat and taken to Guadalcanal. Army planes dropped food and medicine to the men left behind on the aslands until a Navy flying boat picked them up and returned them to Guadalcanal.

Lieutenant Ruiz, in reporting to his commanding officer, Maj. Richard Stepp, New York City, said:

"Major, we have completed our mission after 66 days."

Last Stages in North African Fight



By a Staff Artist

Present and Possible Future Battle Lines in Tunisia

White arrows indicate where main Allied pressure continues to be brought to bear against the Axis positions, represented by broken line. The arrows near Tebourba and Pont du Fahs show how the Allied forces are approaching relatively clear paths to Tunis. This lack of natural obstacles before Tunis has led to the belief at United Nations headquarters in North Africa that the Axis may abandon it without a fight and attempt its last-ditch stand either at Bizerte or at the extreme end of the Mahouin Peninsula.

Eisenhower Praises 'Down Under' Troops

Recorded by CBS

New York, April 28

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief in North Africa, has sent an Anzac Day message to Australian and New Zealand troops under his command, praising their fighting qualities, the British radio said today.

The message said:

"As long as I may be entrusted with this command, I shall be proud to have New Zealand and Australian troops fighting with me. They have taught the enemy to fear and respect their prowess."

In the Air:

Italian Demands Bombing of U. S.

An Italian general, apparently smarting under the aerial pounding given Italy by American fliers, has called upon Hitler to launch Axis air attacks upon the United States, the German Radio declared April 27, shortly after unusually heavy United States raids on Italy were announced.

The time has come to supplement submarine warfare with Axis and Japanese air attacks, and Hitler's "word that enemy attacks should be answered bomb-for-bomb should also be put in practice against the cities and factories of the United States," the general said. The broadcast, quoting a Rome publication, was recorded by the Associated Press. Although the signal faded at that point, the general's name appeared to be given as Pecere.

He declared that "the great distance which until now has assured the United States of safety could be overcome," and added that "reprisals are due so that the warlike equilibrium would be restituted."

Meanwhile, Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary for the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, told workers in a Scottish factory that United States Flying Fortresses in their raid on the Renault Works outside Paris April 4, damaged more than 40 shops and robbed Germany of at least 1,000 trucks and other war materials.

He declared Germany's production of trucks was insufficient for confiscated trucks was almost exhausted in 1942.

Channel Battle:

British Destroyers Attack Axis Convoy

Two British destroyers, attacking "an unusually large number" of German escort craft in convoy off the coast of Brittany before dawn, torpedoed and probably sank two supply vessels, and almost certainly sank two of the escorts and caused a motor torpedo boat to blow up with their shell fire, the British Admiralty announced.

The destroyers Goathland and Albrighton "pressed home the attack at close range in the face of intense fire," the Admiralty's communiqué said, and scored shell hits on the two supply ships after they had been torpedoed.

"The attack caused considerable confusion among the enemy forces and several of their ships were seen firing on each other. During the ensuing melee, which lasted for more than an hour, the Goathland and Albrighton scored hits with gunfire on two convoy escorts."

These burst into flames and almost certainly sank, and an E-boat blew up. The British ships suffered only small casualties, the Admiralty said.

In Burma:

Rangoon Bombed By American Planes

United States Liberators delivered another heavy blow at Rangoon, chief port in Japanese-occupied Burma, starting fires and severely damaging warehouses in the vicinity of the central railway station, on April 26, a United States Army Air Force communiqué announced in New Delhi.

Christian Science Program Over WEAF

Elroy C. Robertson will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, May 2, from :30 a. m., EWT. The subject of the ddress is "World Completeness."

This is the eighth program in the 942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company ver Station WEAF, and is given ith the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Action Now Is Demanded On 'D'-Day Work Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Legislation must first be passed to make available a large share of the $7,695,000,000 backlog of available Federal public works projects when the time comes to demobilize America's armies, the National Resources Planning Board warned in a report today.

Federal, state, and local governments are urged by the Board in part II of its 1942 report, recently sent to Congress by President Roosevelt and only now released by the printer, to prepare now for "D" day, when the war economy is demobilized.

Of the backlog of potential Federal projects, only $1,350,000,000 is included in surveys actually authorized or under way. President Roosevelt at a recent press conference emphasized that it takes six months, a year, or longer, to get adequate plans made, and argued that no time should be lost in preparing adequate future blue prints to put men back to peaceful work when the bugle sounds victory.

Under title "Wartime Planning for War and Postwar," the Board recited industrial achievements of America in terms of guns, airplanes, and material shipped abroad.

Lack of Planning

"These production results are cheering from the point of view of the many years since 1929 when our economy staggered along far below its potential," says the report. "The amount of war production, however, is disappointing in the light of the rapid strides that were made in the American industrial structure during the years before the war.

"In 1942, we have come to realize that lack of effective planning in 1941 has denied us necessary steel; has denied us the stock of rubber and aluminum and capacity for transporting materials and equipment that are required to fulfill our program. In 1942, we have been scraping the bottom; the slack is gone."

As to inflation, the report says the danger is greater in 1943 than in 1942.

"In 1942, consumers spent $82,000,000,000 for goods and services. This was $6,000,000,000 more than they had spent in 1941.

"However, the physical volume of consumer goods and services purchased declined $4,000,000,000 from 1941. Of the total expenditures of $82,000,000,000, $10,000,000,000 was represented by payments due to higher prices."

Inflation on Increase

"The coming year," the report says, "will be dominated by much stronger inflationary tendencies and the diminishing supplies and production of consumer goods will force heavier reliance on devices such as rationing if minimum supplies of goods are to be distributed equally.

"Savings will have to be stimulated and tax programs to be used more vigorously if the currency is to be protected and goods are to be fairly divided."

On the labor front, the report declares that further expansion of war effort in 1943 "will be possible only through an expansion of the total labor force by the accretion of women and by the increasing of hours."

The report declares strikes have so far been few and 1942 production loss from this cause was less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the time worked.

About one fourth of America's families, even with the war boom in 1941-42, had incomes under $1,000, the report stated.

"In 1943, we will be dependent on housewives, students, older men, and even the partially disabled . . . hindrances will arise from poor living and working conditions such as long hours of work, inadequate shopping and nursing facilities, poor community service."

The report devotes the bulk of its study to an analysis of postwar public work projects to be used as a backlog for demobilization. Emphasis is put on "master plans" by cities, and new interest in state and regional planning.

"We now recognize that national growth can no longer be left to chance," the report adds, "all policies and programs in the various sections of the country can be helped by thinking ahead to meet the needs and to realize the potentialities of each area."

"The present world conflict is making us implement our ideas of development at an increasing tempo and on a huge scale, teaching us valuable methods of co-operation, and the necessity for full coordinated use of all our resources.

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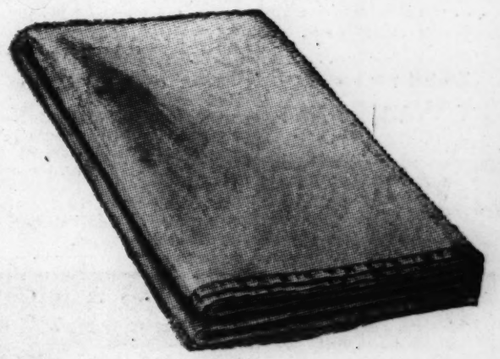
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John Wanamaker

Polish Extremists Blamed In Breach With Russia

Continued from Page 1

Herr Doktor's bait—hook, line, and sinker.

The chief underlying cause of Polish-Soviet ill feeling is the unsettled question of Poland's eastern boundary. But this, too, has been made the subject of political agitation instigated by those same Polish ultranationalists who in the past have been far more anti-Soviet than anti-Nazi in sentiment.

These are the people who on the home front in Poland suppressed the country's democratic institutions, drove its democratic leaders into exile, and established a militaristic dictatorship. Today, discredited and no longer in power, they are looking for ways to re-establish their ascendancy.

Oddly enough, the boundary dispute was precipitated at this time by the amazing success of the Red Army. As long as the Germans were deep in Soviet territory the question of the Polish-Russian boundary was too academic to arouse much heated argument. At that time most of the present Polish critics of Soviet foreign policy were critics of Soviet military affairs.

Counted on Nazi Victory

At a private dinner in Cairo late last spring a very high Polish officer of the old school who had just come from Russia expressed the conviction that the Red Army was near collapse and the Germans would have no trouble overrunning the Caucasus. He was sufficiently important to command the ears and possible credence of Governments, especially at a time when authentic news on Russia was scarce.

Both in Cairo and Teheran the Polish Army and Government officials with whom I talked as late as October were predicting military disaster. The thought seemed fathered by a wish.

In Teheran, where some 25,000 Polish civilians were brought from the Soviet Union there was a considerable group of old-school Polish officers and former Polish government officials who devoted much of their spare time to anti-Soviet propaganda heavily spiced with anti-Semitism. One of them, an officer in a responsible job, boasted to me of his activities in a Russian prinsoner of war camp, where he and some other Poles had been held until August, 1941.

The camp was in the vast northern forests through which the Pechora River flows to the Arctic Ocean. Having obtained a job that allowed him considerable freedom of movement between camps, this man functioned as a link in a large conspiracy whose object was to overpower the guards, seize their arms and then appeal by radio for German aid in the form of planes and paratroops.

Guards Few in Number

This plan is less fantastic than it seems if one recalls that in that vast sparsely populated area, planes are sole means of communication. The prison guards were comparatively few in number and the conspirators were counting on a general revolt of the criminal and political prisoners as well as prisoners of war. At that time the Germans were advancing rapidly both in the north and south and the air distance from their lines was only a few hours. Only the release of the internees under the treaty forestalled the conspirators' plans.

The commandant of one of the Polish civilian refugee camps that I visited on the outskirts of Teheran turned out to be a former Czarist officer who had fought against the Reds in Denikin's army. He spoke perfect Russian and expressed the view that modern Russia was a prison camp run by Jews.

My talks with the ordinary Polish civilian refugees gave a somewhat different picture. Most of them had had a rather grim time of it, but had not been worse off than the average Russian under war conditions, and cases of undernourishment, even among those who had just arrived, were comparatively rare.

Opposed to Militarists

In the opinion of responsible American observers starvation propaganda was encouraged by certain self-seeking Polish officials to get large shipments of food consigned to them ostensibly for distribution to the Poles still in Russia.

In the early fall of 1942, all the Polish Red Cross delegates in the Soviet Union were expelled from the country. Though many Poles professed indignation, I learned from a responsible British liaison officer, whose bias if anything was pro-Polish, that nothing could be done to protest this action as the Russians had definite proof that two of the Polish delegates were using their official duties as a cloak for gathering confidential data of a military nature. Suspicion, therefore, naturally rested on the others, too.

Such goings on among the higher-ups naturally caused indignation among the vast majority of Poles both civilian and military. For, though they were living and fighting for Poland's restoration, they had no intention of returning to power the corrupt semi-fascist bureaucrats and militarists who contributed so heavily to their country's past misfortunes.

In all controversies involving the Soviet Union, the issue is sometimes confused by the old red herring, by the injection of Communism. In this instance it is irrelevant. Russian-Polish rivalry is as old as the two nations. It dates from the early Middle Ages.

In the absence of any well defined geographic, racial, or linguistic delimitations, the Polish-Russian boundary has always been fluid. Its position at any given period directly reflected the relative military strength of Moscow and Warsaw.

Ambitions of Pilsudski

In April of 1920, the nationalistic rulers of the newly restored Polish state sought to make capital out of Russia's military weakness by invading the Ukraine and White Russia. The Soviet Government, already involved in civil war, tried to avoid a conflict by accepting the position of Marshal Pilsudski's armies at that time as the new boundary. This would have placed the frontier about 50 miles and in some places 100 miles farther east of the eventual line, but Marshal Pilsudski had other more ambitious plans.

The Poles attacked. After overrunning much of the Ukraine and capturing Kiev, they were defeated and fell back. On July 12, when the Red Army was advancing, Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, cabled Lenin in the name of the League of Nations to accept the line Grodno-Brest-Litovsk-San River, since known as the Curzon Line.

The Soviets rejected this overture and the advance continued to the gates of Warsaw. Then, after almost capturing the city, the Red Army was thrown back. But the Poles, being on the point of exhaustion, had no wish to prosecute the war.

Accordingly, a compromise peace was effected and sealed by the treaty of Riga. The Soviet Union retained the bulk of the Ukraine and White Russia. The Poles were given regions along their eastern boundary with a predominantly Ukrainian population in the south (Galicia-Volhynia) and White Russian in the north (Grodno, Bialystok, Pinsk). But neither party regarded this settlement as final.

Occupation of Vilna

In 1922, General Zeligowski, a nationalist extremist, by force of arms seized and occupied the city of Vilna, Capital of Lithuania, in direct violation of Poland's solemn treaty pledges. Vilna remained a cause of chronic irritation for the next 18 years.

In their eastern provinces the Polish Government went in for compulsory Polonization, closing down the Ukrainian and White Russian schools, seeking to impose the Polish language and culture.

Scarcely any effort was made to break up the vast feudal estates or riety only in degree, still survived.

No wonder when the Red Army marched into Eastern Poland in September, 1939, it was welcomed as a deliverer by most of the non-Polish elements including the peasantry. Especially, as the alternative would have been occupation by the Nazis. Even the British Government admitted the new Soviet boundary corresponded to the Curzon Line.

Beck Sided With Berlin

From 1934 to 1939 Polish foreign policy under Col. Joseph Beck was closely hitched to German foreign policy. Thus when Germany grabbed Memel from Lithuania in the spring of 1938, the Poles threatened to invade Lithuania. The restraining hand of Soviet diplomacy helped prevent this. The following autumn when the Germans dismembered Poland's sister state of Czechoslovakia, the Poles seized the Teschen district.

When Hitler suddenly disclosed his designs on Polish territory, Colonel Beck did a rapid volte face and implored the protection of Poland's old friends, France and Britain.

But even then the Polish Government was loath to face the issue realistically and one of the main reasons for the failure of the British-Soviet negotiations for a united front against aggression in that fateful spring of 1939 was Poland's stubborn refusal to accept Russian military aid in the event of a German attack.

Forest Giant Goes to Mill

Associated Press

Trucks Are Overloaded 10 Tons Each

Four sections, cut from a huge Douglas fir tree by loggers in the Cascades, move on trucks through North Bend, Wash., en route to a Lake Washington mill in Seattle for conversion into lumber. It was estimated that there are 35,000 board feet of lumber in the four sections.

Churchill and Poles Confer on Policies

By the Associated Press

London, April 28

Prime Minster Churchill called the Polish Premier and Foreign Minister into conference today for the second day in succession as he devoted practically all his time to an effort to straighten out the diplomatic impasse caused by the rupture of relations between Russia and Poland.

Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski and Acting Foreign Minister Count Edward Raczynski were summoned to the Prime Minister's official residence at 10 Downing Street, where Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden also was expected to join in the talks.

Churchill Seeks Way Out Of Russo-Polish Breach

Continued from Page 1

ports only came early in March of this year.

Estimates of the number of Polish dead at Katyn also vary between 1,200 and 15,000. The Germans know that with their own general staff on the territory and this having been under German military occupation for two years, an impartial inquiry is impossible, so that they have uncontrolled facilities for invention, suppression, or selection of evidence.

Not content with the evidence to date, the Germans are now organizing a commission of international experts to proceed to Katyn and make their own "impartial" investigations.

These "medical experts" consist of professors from various German-controlled countries. It is interesting to note that the Spanish delegate is Prof. Dr. Antonia Piga, who during the Spanish civil war was in charge of the medical examination of persons alleged to be tortured or murdered by Communists or Soviet agents.

Place of Pilgrimage

Katyn also has been organized by the Germans as place of a pilgrimage for European authors from the puppet states [Spaniards, Finns, Italians, Flemings, etc.], while a delegation of Polish workers from the largest factories in Poznan and Lodz also have been taken there by special airplanes.

But this was not enough for the Germans. According to the most recent reports they have now "discovered" near Tatarka five miles from Odessa a large grave in which allegedly Ogpu victims were buried. Already the Germans are reporting between 4,000 and 5,000 bodies will be here unearthed. The Rumanian press, following the Berlin lead, now declares these to be Rumanians deported from Bukovina and Bessarabia by the Russians in June, 1940.

Germany is naturally making all possible propaganda use of the Katyn affair. The great theme of its press and that of its satellites is "in face of the Katyn graves, all problems and all quarrels in the European family are wiped out."

They are also emphasizing in all their broadcasts to Europe that this is the "first break in the artificial structure of the United Nations."

British Press Realistic

Meanwhile the British press, while doing all possible to avoid taking sides as between Russia and Poland in this issue, does emphasize the need for seeing things realistically.

Thus The Times, of London, in an editorial this morning declares that "every Polish statesman and every Polish student of history knows that his country imperatively needs the friendship of at least one of its greater neighbors in the east and west"; and obviously German friendship after what has happened in Poland since September, 1939, is unthinkable.

It is not going too far to say that British opinion generally, while regretting that Russia should have taken such stern peremptory action as breaking off diplomatic relations, holds the view that nothing could be worse than that the Poles should quarrel with the Russians.

For it is generally agreed that Poland's rebirth must depend upon a Russian victory which means a breakup of German military forces.

Moscow's Viewpoint

Reports from Moscow emphasize this need for more "realism" on the part of the Polish Government here. They also indicate that the Soviets have been annoyed by reports in the Polish émigré press on the question of future Russian and Polish frontiers and by Poland's "lack of appreciation" for Premier Stalin's guarantee to Premier Sikorski that Russia desired a "strong and independent Poland."

That the frontier question is playing a very important role in present difficulties is substantiated by an admission to this effect in yesterday's Izvestia.

This "devil's brew of misunderstanding and misdirected emotion," as the News Chronicle described it this morning, also shows up the important need of establishment among the United Nations of political machinery which will strengthen their military efforts by co-operation in other fields which are almost equally important.

Long-Standing Issues

The problems to be settled are admittedly difficult and long standing since Russia is asking Poland, first, to recast its Government here in London by the exclusion of members who are said to be anti-Russian and opposed to Russia's demands for 1941 frontiers toward Poland; secondly, agreement to those frontiers which means the sacrifice of a large section [50 per cent according to the Polish statement] of the 1939 Poland.

Here is an issue which concerns not only both these countries but all the United Nations, especially the signatories of the Atlantic Charter.

No attempts have been made here to hide the problems which are involved, but simultaneously it is underlined that today the first consideration is that of completely defeating Germany.

Roosevelt Move Likely in Coal Crisis

Continued from Page 1

work supplies lost by time out are made up.

Public Impatient

Public patience gave every indication of snapping here today, and Presidential intervention, it was forecast, might occur momentarily.

The NWLB is expected to turn the dispute over to the President if its meeting today decides there is basis to a report that Mr. Lewis already has authorized a walkout.

Miners demand a $2-a-day wage increase, which would punch a big hole through anti-inflationary machinery.

In its letter to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, the union Policy Committee charged that the NWLB "wields the headsman's ax against the workers of the country" and that "it has breached its agreement with labor when it publicly substituted political expediency for equity in the settlement of disputes."

The letter, the text of which was telephoned to Miss Perkins in Washington, was made public at a general press conference by Mr. Lewis, who declared that "as matters now stand, there will be no contract April 30" and added:

"The mine workers will not trespass on mine property in the absence of a contract."

Similar Warning

Mr. Lewis issued a like warning before the union and the northern and southern Appalachian bituminous operators agreed to extend the old pact 30 days beyond its March 31 expiration date, retroactively.

The letter to Miss Perkins declared that the industry's wage agreements were expiring "by breach of the operators and by limitation."

The letter continued: "We have advised on prior occasions that the commercial operators represented in the wage conferences were dominated by coal tonnage controlled by the United States Steel Corporation and other associated steel interests. Under the unit rule of the conference, these companies veto any constructive affirmative action. These steel companies are among the fattest of the nation's cost-plus war hogs.

"We believe that these steel and coal interests are in constant communication with certain political figures in Washington, and from them receive encouragement to deny the coal miners of the country an increase in wages."

Asked to name the "certain political figures," Mr. Lewis replied: "At this time I do not care to bring their names in."

The letter declared the miners were "hungry, as well as patriotic . . . They are asking for bread and are being contemptuously treated as pawns by designing politicos."

"This Policy Committee," it concluded, "suggests that Government authority should direct the coal operators in Washington, who have abandoned this conference and dishonored their agreement, to return forthwith and work out a settlement through collective bargaining, without political limitation."

Bureau of Mines officials today said the nation has a little more than a month's supply of bituminous coal above ground, on the basis of February consumption rates. As of March 1, the latest available figures, there were 76,600,000 tons of soft coal available.

No figures are available for anthracite, the Bureau said.

It said that the need for bituminous coal during 1943 will be the greatest in history—that an estimated 600,000,000 tons will be needed to keep war industries in full gear. This is 20,000,000 tons more than was produced last year.

The need for anthracite during the coming year, it added, is estimated at 65,000,000 tons—"the largest requirement of hard coal in recent times."

Bituminous production so far this year, it was said, has been "completely in line with the estimated requirements," due to institution of a six-day work week in the mines.

Mr. Roosevelt, if the strike situation comes to him, is expected to issue an appeal to the rank and file of mine workers to stick at their jobs. He made such an appeal, by proxy, when the wildcat anthracite strikes occurred last winter. At that time his appeal was successful.

Work-or-fight legislation is expected to be expedited in Congress as a result of the present crisis. The House, however, is on a two-week recess momentarily.

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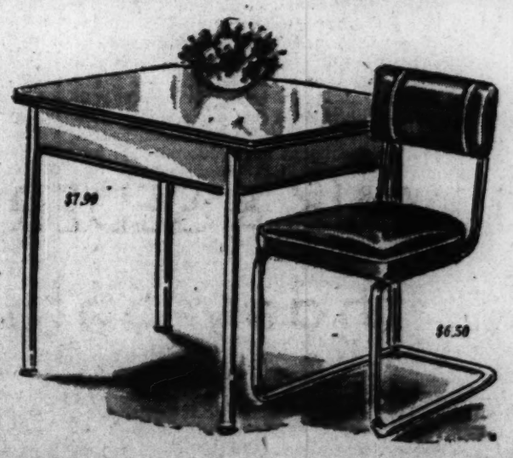

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The Home Forum

The Totality of Spirit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"TOTALITARIAN" is a word that has recently been used to describe nations which are ruled by a single individual or a small group. The nations so ruled aspire to exercise a total rule over the world. If this plan were carried out, the world would present a state of totalitarianism, unlimited materialistic despotism.

It is part of the so-called totalitarian program to erase the Christian religion from human experience. It is quite understandable that this should be the case, because it is the Christian religion, as taught by Christ Jesus, that is exposing the nature of this phenomenon and leading the way to its extermination. The simple, direct form of Christianity that was practiced by its Founder, Christ Jesus, is re-established in modern times in Christian Science. This scientific Christianity, which is based on the supremacy of Spirit, the one Mind, exposes the error of totalitarianism, because it reveals the totality of God and shows the way to the preservation of all that is good in human experience, and the destruction of all that is evil in human conditions.

* * *

The name commonly given to the divine intelligence and power that constitutes and governs the universe is God. Leading modern physical scientists now admit that the universe must be governed by a supreme intelligence and power. And it is reasonable to conclude that this power is Mind, or Spirit, complete, self-existent, infinite, harmonious, eternal, in all its expressions and activities. Otherwise the universe would collapse into chaos.

This means that God, Mind, Spirit, infinite good, creator of His perfect universe, constitutes the one true totality, the one and only power, presence, and substance. In other words, the role of totality, governing the universe, is already filled, and has been filled from all eternity. There is nothing that mortals can do about it, either to change it or to limit it in any way. The Preacher stated the facts succinctly long ago when he said (Ecclesiastes 3:14): **"Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it."**

If we are, therefore, now living under the supreme government of Spirit, as taught by primitive Christianity and Christian Science, where does that leave the would-be totalitarians of today? It leaves them totally outside the realm of reality, having only a negative, counterfeit, seeming, temporary belief of material power. Thus error stands stripped of all pretensions to real presence, power, or substance, with nothing left but nothingness.

To those unacquainted with the fundamentals of scientific Christianity this may seem to be an attempt to brush away war and human suffering with a bright abstraction, but such is not the case. Christian Science certainly does not ignore evil, in either its subtle or rampant forms. It does something about it. Instead of accepting evil at its own valuation, Christian Science rejects it as unreal and capable of being eliminated from human experience, and exterminates it by revealing the all-power and all-presence of God, good, Mind, Spirit, Life, Truth, and Love. And in proving the dominance of good over evil, the positive over the negative, right over wrong, Christian Science has had outstanding success.

It is significant that the totalitarian claim to rule should be put forward so vigorously at this time. When the false claim of evil is being forced to the wall by Truth, and is certain to be exterminated by the practical acceptance of the supremacy of good, evil may seem to rally its forces and make an all-out effort to prolong its fraudulent claim to power. Mary Baker Eddy says in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 225): **"There is always some tumult, but there is a rallying to truth's standard;"** and truth, being real and positive, eliminates the unreal and negative, when scientifically applied.

It is the nature of evil to imitate and counterfeit good. While evil is impersonal, and has no intelligence, initiative, or staying power, it may seem to exercise these qualities. But when challenged scientifically, evil always shows its completely negative nature, sometimes quietly dissolving, and at other times going out with clamor and commotion, as it is doing today.

* * *

The regenerating effect of Christian Science upon individual and public thought and action since it was discovered by Mrs. Eddy, has been fundamental and far reaching. Commenting on this point in the textbook she writes (pp. 223, 224), **"Longevity is increasing and the power of sin diminishing, for the world feels the alterative effect of truth through every pore."** And answering the age-old question as to which is true, the totality of Spirit or the asserted sovereignty of evil, the same author says (*ibid.*, p. 207): **"God is not the creator of an evil mind. Indeed, evil is not Mind. We must learn that evil is the awful deception and unreality of existence. Evil is not supreme; good is not helpless; nor are the so-called laws of matter primary, and the law of Spirit secondary. Without this lesson, we lose sight of the perfect Father, or the divine Principle of man."**

The inspired Scriptures, from which Mrs. Eddy received her inspiration, are permeated with the totality or allness of Spirit, God, and the impotence of evil. Paul, for example, wrote (Romans 13:1): **"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Homespun

Turn back to the beginning
When things were stoutly wrought
And learn again the spinning
That wove our fathers' thought.

In dusty corners lying
Are cobwebbed skeins of wool
Left of an earlier dyeing,
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Here is the stuff for mending
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SARA KING CARLETON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all. WATCH"
JESUS

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Hand in Hand With Great Nations

LETTERS FROM PEKING tell me that the China of today [1907] is not like the China of five years ago. The change is felt everywhere, but nowhere is it felt more than in the homes among the women. In the city of Peking there are seventeen Chinese girls' schools conducted and supported by Chinese ladies, some of them Princesses. These ladies are now more eager than ever before to be educated in broader lines. There are willing hearts and ready hands among their own people to help them, and these helpers are adding fuel to this kindling desire for something beyond their walls. The Imperial Princess has opened a school for girls in her palace. Prince Su has his own school for his family of daughters and nieces. The Mongolian Princess' school of which I have written has increased to about one hundred and fifty women and girls. Mrs. Chang, who studied the mission translations, is still assisting the Mongolian Princess. This strong-minded Chinese lady and this strong-minded Manchu Princess are doing a wonderful school work together for the Mongolian women. . . . Private schools for girls of both the higher and lower classes are being started throughout China. I am now persuaded without one doubt that this uniform action was quietly planned and sanctioned by the Throne, before this departure with its great responsibilities was undertaken.

The Chinese are so patient, thorough, and steadfast, that I firmly believe that if foreigners will let them work in their own way, they will become a strong nation in line with strong nations. The cords of friendship are drawing tighter about China and America. . . .

There is a patriotic awakening in China that seems to come from the depths of mind and heart. . . . May China in peace and good will walk hand in hand with the other great nations.—From "Letters From China," by SARAH PIKE CONGER. (Chicago: McCling.)

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CARVED CHINESE PANEL OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

THIS CARVED PANEL, from the reign of K'ang Hsi (1662–1722), is one of a set of four illustrating the Feminine Virtues. Thrift and Housekeeping are probably represented in this charming scene. The dainty ladies in their garden pavilion have the airy and graceful fancy of a Ch'ing dynasty painting. Yet everywhere a realistic appearance has been attempted. The elegant costumes are meticulously rendered. In the glimpse of a Chinese garden which the picture affords, the ancient, worn, and pitted rocks, the flowering trees and misty willow overhanging the water are perennial characteristics. A notable detail of garden architecture is the stepped bridge, with its distinctive yet simple railing.

Most striking of all is the architectural setting, in which the details of a Chinese home have been faithfully copied: the curved roof of tile, the decorated cornice, the latticed and paneled doors, and the beautifully carved balustrade. As the conventions of Chinese perspective are different from our own, they lend the scene a distorted and somewhat unnatural aspect to western eyes. According to their complex and exacting tradition, the lines of a building widen rather than diminish as they recede, and a scene is always viewed from a height. This formula had been so long accepted in Chinese art that it presented to them the proper appearance.

Panels such as this were used for the adornment of screens or chests. Or such a scene might be wrought in jade and set up in a richly carved teakwood stand, as a table screen. They are authentic and telling examples of the decorative arts of China in the seventeenth century.

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

A totalidade do Espírito

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

"TOTALITÁRIO" é palavra que recentemente tem sido empregada para descrever nações que são governadas por um único indivíduo ou por pequeno grupo dêles. As nações que são governadas dessa maneira aspiram a exercer domínio total sôbre o mundo. Se êsse plano fosse levado adiante o mundo apresentaria um estado de totalitarismo, um despotismo materialista sem limites.

Faz parte do assim-chamado programa totalitário extinguir a religião Cristã da experiência humana. É bem compreensível que êste seja o caso, porque é a religião Cristã, como Cristo Jesús a ensinou, a que põe a descoberto a natureza dêsse fenômeno e mostra o caminho que conduz ao seu extermínio. A forma simples e direta do Cristianismo que foi praticada pelo seu Fundador, Cristo Jesús, foi restabelecida nos tempos modernos pela Ciência Cristã. Êste Cristianismo científico que se baseia na supremacia do Espírito, a Mente única, expõe o êrro do totalitarismo, porque revela a totalidade de Deus e mostra o caminho para a preservação de tudo o que é bom na experiência humana, e para a destruição de tudo o que é mau nas condições humanas.

* * *

O nome que geralmente se dá à inteligência e poder divinos que constituem e governam o universo, é Deus. Os mais proeminentes sábios modernos na ciência física admitem hoje que o universo é governado por uma suprema inteligência e poder. E é razoável concluir-se que êste poder é Mente, ou Espírito, completo, auto-existente, infinito, harmonioso, eterno, em tôdas as suas expressões e atividades. De outra forma o universo se desfaria em caos.

Isto quer dizer que Deus, Mente, Espírito, o bem infinito, o criador do Seu universo perfeito, constitue a única verdadeira totalidade, o único e exclusivo poder, presença, e substância. Em outras palavras, o desempenho do papel de totalidade que governa o universo, já está preenchido, sempre fôra exercido por tôda a eternidade. Os mortais nada podem fazer contra êste fato, quer seja para alterá-lo, quer seja para limitá-lo por qualquer forma. O Pregador do Eclesiastes expôs, em tempos idos, os fatos sucintamente, quando disse (Eclesiastes 3:14): "Tudo quanto Deus faz isso durará eternamente: nada se lhe deve acrescentar, e nada dêle se deve diminuir."

Se estamos, portanto, vivendo agora sob o govêrno supremo do Espírito, como o ensina o primitivo Cristianismo e a Ciência Cristã, onde é que isto deixará os pretensos totalitários dos dias de hoje? Deixa-os totalmente fora do reino da realidade, possuídos apenas de uma crença temporária, negativa, falsificada, simulada, de poder material. Assim o êrro aparece despido de tôdas as pretensões a ter, na realidade, presença, poder, ou substância, não deixando atrás de si outra coisa senão o nada.

Para aqueles que não conhecem os fundamentos do Cristianismo científico isto pode parecer tentativa de querer eclipsar a guerra e o sofrimento humano com brilhante abstração, mas não é êsse o caso. A Ciência Cristã certamente que não ignora o mal, seja nas suas formas sutis, seja nas suas formas arrogantes. Ela sabe como enfrentá-lo. Em vez de aceitar o mal pelo valor que êle próprio se atribue, a Ciência Cristã o rejeita como sendo irreal e sujeito a ser eliminado da experiência humana, exterminando-o por revelar a onipotência e onipresença de Deus, o bem, Mente, Espírito, Vida, Verdade, e Amor. E ao provar o domínio do bem sôbre o mal, do positivo sôbre o negativo, do direito sôbre a injustiça, a Ciência Cristã tem obtido êxitos sem par.

É significativo que a pretensão totalitária de dominar o mundo tivesse, na atualidade, de vir à tona com tanta violência. Quando a falsa pretensão do mal está sendo forçada, pela Verdade, contra a parede, tendo a certeza de ser exterminada pela aceitação prática da supremacia do bem, o mal pode parecer reunir suas fôrças e fazer um esfôrço total afim de prolongar sua fraudulenta pretensão ao poder. Mary Baker Eddy diz na página 225 do livro texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras): "Há sempre algum tumulto, mas há também um cerrar de fileiras ao redor do estandarte da verdade;" e a verdade, por ser real e positiva, elimina o irreal e negativo, quando cientificamente aplicada.

É da natureza do mal querer imitar e falsificar o bem. Embora o mal seja impessoal e não tenha inteligência, iniciativa, ou poder de resistência, pode parecer que exerça tais predicados. Mas quando enfrentado cientificamente o mal sempre mostra sua completa natureza negativa, dissolvendo-se às vezes de mansinho, e de outras vezes com fragor e comoções, como está fazendo hoje em dia.

* * *

Desde que a Ciência Cristã foi descoberta por Mary Baker Eddy, o seu efeito regenerador sôbre os pensamentos e as ações do indivíduo e do público tem sido fundamental e de vasto alcance. Comentando êste ponto no livro texto ela escreve (pgs. 223, 224), "A longevidade está aumentando e o poder do pecado diminuindo, pois o mundo sente o efeito alterador da verdade por todos os poros." E ao responder à antiquíssima pergunta sôbre qual dos dois é verdadeiro, se a totalidade do Espírito ou a pretensa soberania do mal, a mesma autora diz (*ibid.*, pg. 207): "Deus não é o criador de uma mente má. De fato, o mal não é Mente. Precisamos aprender que o mal é a terrível decepção e irrealidade da existência. O mal não é supremo; o bem não está desamparado; não são primárias as assim-chamadas leis da matéria, nem é secundária a lei do Espírito. Sem esta lição perdemos de vista o Pai perfeito, ou o Princípio divino do homem."

As Escrituras inspiradas, das quais Mrs. Eddy recebeu sua inspiração, estão impregnadas com a totalidade ou soma do Espírito, Deus, e da impotência do mal. S. Paulo, por exemplo, escreveu (Romanos 13:1): "Tôda a alma esteja sujeita às potestades superiores; porque não há potestade senão de Deus: e as potestades que há são ordenadas por Deus."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Chinese Plate

NATURALLY, AFTER THE glorious fertility of the mountains, the bare craggy country about our new home dismayed Binky. He missed the green quiet of the forest deeps, and the mysterious dreaming life of the great trees. Nothing like that could be found here, in this waste of rocks and scrawny junipers.

But that was before he came upon the little wood. It lay beneath the brow of the hill on the side away from our house, so that we hadn't known it was there; and, from the first, it seemed a secret place, where one could go and be out of the world, hidden, yet not lost.

It was shadowy and fragrant and cool, with the spreading thick foliage of oak and beech and maple nearly shutting out the sky above. There were little sunny glades where the grass grew richly verdant, and narrow fringed paths criss-crossing it and leading off into mystery. You could believe almost anything of that wood. It could be Sherwood or the Forest of Arden, or the place where the Tweedle brothers met Alice, or the wood of Brocéliande. If one followed a certain foot-worn path, one might even come to a little house made of sponge cake and sugar plums, with chocolate icing dripping from its eaves.

What Binky finally discovered was almost as fantastic as that would have been.

* * *

Heloise had gone off by herself to look for windflowers, but had decided to make a fairy ring under an old pine tree. Later on she could pretend it was none of her doing, and Binky, who did not believe in fairies, would have something to explain. But he appeared, out of nowhere, a little too soon, before she had added the last handful of pine needles to the circlet.

She stood up, smoothing her rumpled dress, a little cross because he had caught her. And then she noticed that his eyes were dark with wonder.

"Come along," he said, motioning her back along the path. "I want to show you something."

That was extraordinary. He didn't usually bother.

"Is it a secret?" she asked.

"I should say so. Secret as secret. Wait and see."

* * *

He hurried ahead, down the way he had come, until they reached a thicket that covered the foot of another crag with trees on its summit. The path turned aside here, but Binky stopped and pulled the branches apart for his sister to go through. They were both out of breath when they emerged on a small rocky plateau that fell sharply away to a clearing below, almost completely surrounded by rocks and trees.

"Sh!" he warned, bending the bushes so that she could look down. "Don't make a sound."

* * *

It was only a small clearing, but it looked as if it had been uniquely created for the tiny house that stood there, all lavender and soft white, palely reflecting the deeper purple shadows of the trees that encircled it. And the children had never before seen any house remotely like it. Along the ridge of its blue slate roof stretched a thin wisp of metal lacework. Wooden lace, in the same pattern, edged its eaves and festooned the small casement windows, and a scroll of delicately wrought balustrades cavorted about it like a paper-ruff collar around a birthday cake. Long, low beds of bright blooms bordered with shells marked out a narrow graveled walk that led to a miniature pagoda-topped summerhouse poised on the edge of the cliffs.

They saw it all instantly, as one looks on a framed picture, or through a spyglass at a bit of landscape, without noting any detail, only the essence of what they saw. For a moment, sight, sound, the mingled perfume of flowers, all merged into one strange and lovely thing and became necessary and inseparable from it.

Heloise breathed, stirred, and made as if to speak.

Binky hushed her. "Look!" he whispered.

A figure had emerged from the shadows beyond the little summerhouse. As it came down the graveled path toward them, they saw that it was a man, clad in a long-sleeved epicene robe of dark silk. He moved so slowly, so rhythmically between the beds of purple pansy flowers that it seemed almost that they must have imagined him. Yet they couldn't have imagined the strange cap, the long gray mustaches, the tiny, yellowish, wrinkled face. He was there before them as if he had been set down by some spell in that story-book glade with its fantastic little house. And yet somehow he was more real than anything about him.

"He's reading," Heloise whispered.

Binky shook his head. "No, he's remembering—and thinking. You can see that he knows that book by heart."

As they watched, it seemed to Heloise that they could both feel his thought, so clear it was, so calm, so certain.

* * *

It was silent in that spot. Sounds from the town below melted into a drowsy background of murmur. When the sun passed behind a cloud, the dark cedars and elms bent close over the glade, framing the picture within, coloring the little house with deeper blue. A bit of the smooth lawn glinted white, like water.

They sighed and drew away down the path, without speaking. And, after they had passed through the bushes, they shouted and raced each other back to their own house. That brief adventure had lasted only a few minutes. Neither of them knew what it meant, how the aged Chinese gentleman had come to live in that incongruous place, or why, or if indeed it meant anything at all.

* * *

But they had seen something that they would never forget. Afterwards, long afterwards, when Heloise found an old porcelain plate in her grandmother's attic, its lovely composure haunted her like a half-forgotten dream. And, fragile as it was, it seemed almost imperishable.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

After the Night of Rain

After the night of rain
The air is fresh and bears a subtle fragrance.
The olive trees sparkle with strings of diamonds
And pools of water shine
In the rich dark-brown of the fallow fields,
Where the penciled branches
Of winter trees
Silhouette against the misty hills.

Over there is a splash of soft vermilion.
It is the quince tree, blooming early.
From it a meadow lark trills of ecstasy.
Life is full of high adventure, he sings,
After the night of rain.

RUTH C. ELLIOTT

In a Harbor of India

IN COCHIN it seems that everyone lives on the water. Boats take the place of houses.

On the hundreds of backwaters leading to the magnificent harbour, houseboats cluster, close as the buildings in a village street.

Smaller craft ply between them. In the early mornings the harbour, which has recently been improved at the cost of millions, so that liners and battleships can enter it, presents the appearance of a country fair.

Fishing, marketing, gossip and cooking all go on together—upon the water, not beside it.

Huge-sailed junks make for the open sea. Winged nets, mounted on poles so that they look like aeroplanes, are swung up and down from platforms built in the shallows.

It may take a dozen men to work each of these nets, but they seem quite happy if by the end of the day they have caught a handful of fish.

Oddly-shaped creatures, not unlike sea mushrooms, bob about all over the water between rafts, houseboats, and canoes.

From the windows of the State Guest House, I watched these extraordinary growths. Subsequently, in the royal launch, with the elephant flag of Cochin streaming proudly from the stern, I went out to investigate.

Each mushroom was a little nut-brown man crouched on his haunches under a gigantic straw hat, with a paddle in one hand and a fishing-rod in the other.

Round his hips fitted closely a nutshell of a craft, smaller than any canoe. Between his folded knees were the three or four tiny fish he had caught since dawn. . . .

Apart from the woodcutters, sawyers, carpenters, and other forest workers, Cochin is given up to fishermen, but they do not put to sea in stormy weather. They drift out on the land wind about six in the morning, when from windows opening on to the harbour, sails like the petals of chrysanthemums and dahlias appear to be blown across the sky. With the sea breeze they return in mid-afternoon. Sometimes, when it is calm, they remain out all night, and then the fishermen keep up their spirits by singing as they sit round their pans of charcoal under a screen of plaited palm leaves.—From "India of the Princes," by ROSITA FORBES. (New York: Dutton.)

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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Intimate Message: Washington

How Fares America's War of Words? ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

Is America winning or losing the battle of propaganda abroad? That depends on how effective is its shortwave message to Europe's conquered peoples, how successful its pamphlets dropped on Axis-held lands, how persuasive its desertion appeal to enemy soldiers.

It's a Washington paradox that one of the least known Government agencies today is the organization established to fight the war of words at home and abroad, the Office of War Information. The people haven't known much about it—and neither has Congress.

Elmer Davis, the OWI chief whose matter-of-fact Indiana drawl was known to radio listeners long before the organization got under way last June, will shortly go to Congress seeking $47,342,000 for next year's operations. The bulk of this, between $27,000,000 and $37,000,000, will be for the overseas work. Germany is believed to be spending between $250,000,000 and $500,000,000 on propaganda annually.

What Congress, which doles out the funds, thinks of the OWI and its works may determine whether America precedes its military advances with a telling propaganda campaign. And that may have a direct bearing on how soon Axis morale cracks.

In and Out of Hot Water

The OWI goes to Congress with a spotty record. It has been in and out of hot water ever since anti-Roosevelt Congressmen discovered an article fulsomely praising the President in its slick-paper overseas magazine Victory last February. They called it fourth-term propaganda, even though the periodical was to circulate outside the United States, and demanded a full investigation of the OWI.

Lately, Congressmen have learned a little more about the Office of War Information. Mr. Davis held a press conference last week before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Senators saw him in action for the first time, heard his explanations, gained an inkling of what the OWI presumes to accomplish. They discovered that the OWI is in fact a very complex organization.

It is divided into a domestic and an overseas branch. Its domestic operations cause the most fuss among reporters and sometimes in Congress, but its foreign work is the most vital for victory.

Domestically, the aim is to handle all news from the regular Government departments as it develops, channeling it to the press and radio. Side by side with this is the OWI's home-front, "win the war" effort, which tells us about rationing, why trains are crowded, what the threats against inflation control are. Those who admire the result call it "promotional" or "educational." Those who don't call it needless ballyhoo.

Secretive About Broadcasts

But it is the foreign field that is the "terra incognita." Perhaps this is partly the OWI's own fault because it has been so secretive about its broadcasts, its pamphleteering and its "leafleteering." Right now the OWI radiocasts 24 hours a day in 24 languages over 21 transmitters, including shortwave stations which it took over all the way from New York to San Francisco. It uses more than 30 long-wave stations scattered in outposts around the world. It covers the globe with the exception of Latin America, which is the preserve of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

This means preparation of about 2,300 scripts a week and supervision of 3,700 more prepared by radio chains. OWI publishes two overseas magazines. It turns out bales of printed matter. Revealing congressional lack of information, Senator Taft introduced a resolution demanding that the OWI file all its propaganda material with the Senate. Mr. Davis dryly remarked that the Senator would need a couple of freight cars.

Ingenious Methods Used

The OWI seeks to counter the Axis' "strategy of terror and lies" with a United Nations "strategy of truth." It is doing battle against a tricky, experienced and up-to-now effective Axis propaganda machine which has been operating in Europe, North and South Africa, the Far East and Latin America with almost unlimited funds and few compunctions about honesty. The chief Nazi propaganda magazine, Signal, which is distributed in 23 countries, is said to cost Dr. Goebbels $2,500,000 a year.

Against this machine the OWI, in company with Allied services, is becoming increasingly effective and sometimes ingenious. In occupied areas of Europe it has dropped leaflets attached to a needle and thread. It has dropped pamphlets over enemy lines in North Africa promising food and caused hundreds of Italians to quit the war. It is now telling Europe not to revolt—"not just yet."

But the OWI is working under understandable handicaps. Americans, though pastmasters at the are of advertising, are fundamentally suspicious of Government propaganda, even if it slanted for overseas consumption. Hostile Congressmen charge that the OWI is making postwar commitments and promising things which America doesn't intend to deliver. Fundamentally the OWI is hampered because the United Nations have as yet agreed on no specific program for the postwar world—a program which might be powerfully influential today with oppressed peoples.

Mr. Davis will have further sessions with Congress—closed meetings rather than press conferences—before Capitol Hill makes up its mind about OWI funds for next year. Thost who compare and contrast the American and the Nazi voices now speaking to the world hope that Congress and Mr. Davis will resolve their differences. They argue that an efficient, honest Office of War Information could conceivably shorten the war with its strategy of truthful news and its presentation of the future world of free men.

German Cities In Front Line, Goebbels Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 28—Dr. Joseph Goebbels in a recent article in Das Reich said certain German cities now may be regarded as being part of the front, due to air attacks.

If one takes Dr. Goebbels literally, this is the first time since Napoleon's days that a "front" has existed within Germany.

Some of the "front" cities mentioned by Dr. Goebbels are Essen, Düsseldorf, Köln, Mannheim, Stuttgart, Munich, Hamburg, Kiel, Breslau, and Berlin. The western industrial regions seem to have been hit hardest, according to other reports.

Increasing Importance

The population of Germany seems nervously to expect an increase in the force of air attack from Britain. The Goebbels article seemed to point out that he expected the air battle to assume constantly increasing importance.

Dr. Goebbels presented the prospects of a new organization to divide the burdens of the losses of air attacks over the entire population. He appealed to the spirit of co-operation of other regions which still enjoy a "living standard much higher than that of the imperiled regions."

Dr. Goebbels stated that the populations of the endangered regions suffer from abnormal hunger due to frequent alarms, lack of sleep, and uncomfortable air-raid cellars. The Food Ministry in Berlin is understood to be planning the introduction of a common-kitchen system throughout Germany if the need becomes great enough.

Dr. Goebbels promised the population improvement in antiaircraft defense and defense airplanes as well as "big-scale revenge raids against the British Isles at the right time."

As "front soldiers," the populations of the worst-hit cities in Western Germany are getting more food than other cities. For example, Cologne gets 450 grams of meat as compared with 350 grams in other regions.

The food situation in Cologne, Essen, Düsseldorf, and Mannheim can be described accurately as "on the ragged edge—bad but not too bad."

Plenty of Vegetables

The diet is fatless, with plenty of vegetables and potatoes. The butter ration is 625 grams, which really is obtainable. Sausages have all kinds of odds and ends in them, but distribution seems to be functioning reasonably smoothly now. No people can be seen standing long hours in line as formerly except when there are special supplies of chicken, rabbit, or game.

Workers clearing up the poor food served at community kitchens recently were heard to complain, "If they don't give us something decent to eat, we will quit." Their complaints were passed on upward by their group party leader.

Damages suffered during air raids are paid by the Government if the losses are small. If losses are big, the Government promises to pay "after the war." However, the people openly say, "We won't get it then, either." For loss of 900 marks, about 700 marks usually is repaid. The people are very much discontented about the system of repayment, for the coupons they receive for lost goods very often cannot be redeemed in stores because no goods are available. Moreover, if one loses a woolen suit, one gets one of artificial textile in return.

As on the real front, strictest discipline is maintained by means of the police. When people get down into air-raid cellars they like to begin grumbling and complaining. Each cellar has its political chief or cell leader, who has to watch morale. Complainers are not taken out of the cellar, but what they say is noted, and if their record gets bad enough, they disappear from home at another time in a quiet way.

Critical loss of morale or mutiny is punished or suppressed with speed and hardness. Workers of Essen during the first week of March after a big raid refused to go back to work and gathered in public places without weapons. They immediately were fired upon by SA troops with machine guns, killing a considerable number. As far as is known, this revolt was unorganized and spontaneous, due to conditions of work and compulsion to continue working during raids.

The morale of the people during raids has varied. Many go down into cellars now every night whether a warning is given or not. Others, discouraged at the hard-working conditions and terror of the Nazis, think it easier to stay aboveground. Some are embittered against the raiders but more—perhaps as many as 70 per cent—are pro-British.

The only saving element for the Rhinelanders is their sense of humor. Bavarians, however, are grim against the Nazis. Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring always had been rather popular among the Rhinelanders, but after the first big raids on Köln, the people there began to refer to him with the rather opprobrious term Herr Meyer in order to lampoon his judgment in stating that foreign planes never would carry on raids over Germany.

One citizen recently walked through the city with his damaged property in a little cart with a placard saying, "Führer, we are fololwing you." People of Cologne thought this a great joke.

Everyone who can trades in the "black market." People show no indignation against the "black market" or those who run it, only against the Nazis, who have the most money to patronize it. The latest prices quoted are 40 marks for a pound of butter; 50 marks for a kilogram of fat; 90 marks for a liter of oil, and several hundred marks for a small portion of tea. One can get anything in Germany for coffee, Swiss watches, jewels, or gold.

In "front" cities, as elsewhere, foreign workers are regarded with suspicion as a dangerous element capable of treachery. Hence in future, according to a recent decree, foreign workers can live only in barracks where they can be watched closely. Foreign workers, mostly recruited by force, are not treated well. The German version of lynch law is applied systematically to them. One Belgian worker was accused by a German woman of trying to strike her, although he had made merely the negative gesture of the hand customary among the Belgians when vigorously denying something. The Nazi chief in charge of foreign labor, in ordering his removal, exclaimed, "What, you dare strike German women! I will break every bone in your body."

Discipline in the most badly threatened cities of the West is maintained by SS and SA stroops. Discipline in SS troops is kept by their leaders, who are special Gestapo troopers—Spezialpolizei der Gestapo—and also by guard prisons for refractory SA men. There also is the home guard or Heimatschutz to take care of internal revolts.

Dogs of War Become Just That

Wide World

Variety of Breeds of Dogs Go Into Their Country's Service

Yes, "man's best friend" is in the Army now and doing a very good job too, with more to come. Dogs from all over the country, and dogs of almost every breed—some of them just dogs—are in training in Dallas, Texas. Here is a typical batch of them, with their soldier handlers and trainers. Left to right, they are: Greyhound, Airedale, German shepherd, collie, Dalmatian, and Doberman pinscher.

Escaped Frenchmen Join de Gaullists

By the Associated Press

London, April 28

Fighting French headquarters announced yesterday that five prominent Frenchmen had escaped from Nazi-occupied France and arrived in London to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

They are Dr. Henri Queuille, Food Minister in the 1940 Reynaud Cabinet; Pierre Vienot, Undersecretary of State in the Blum Cabinet in 1936; Georges Buisson, Secretary of French Trade Unions; Marcel Poimboeuf, member of the Board of French Christian Trade Unions; and Gen. Georges Suffren.

Probe of Boeing Factory Asked by Canadian Workers

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, April 28 (CP)—A resolution asking for a Royal Commission investigation into all phases of aircraft production at the plant of Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., has been indorsed by some 2,500 Vancouver aircraft workers.

The resolution was adopted at a mass meeting April 25 sponsored by Aeronautical Mechanics Lodge 756, which has a membership of approximately 7,000 in Boeing plants and the Canadian Pacific Air Lines plant at near-by New Westminster.

The meeting also indorsed a resolution setting today as the deadline for action by the Federal Labor Department on a demand for two 10-minute rest periods in each eight-hour shift at both plants.

The C. P. A. Plant instituted the rest periods in January, but they were cancelled recently at the order of Ralph P. Bell, Director General of Aircraft Production, who also refused an application from Boeing for similar rests.

The resolution asking for appointment of a Royal Commission urged that it eliminate "waste, mismanagement, and inefficiency, which together with the problems of labor constituted the main obstables to a full and united all-out production of planes in the Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd."

"The rest periods have become secondary," Charles Whent, union President, told the meeting before the resolutions were adopted. "We are seeking a closed-shop agreement with Boeing, general wage increases averaging 10 cents an hour across the board, and vacations with pay."

Union officials would not predict what action they would take if today's deadline passed without action by the Federal Labor Department. It was said at Ottawa last week that both plants had been ordered closed if the workers insisted on rest periods.

Dr. Williams Charges Council Of Churches With Pacifism

PITTSBURGH, April 28 (AP)—Dr. Arthur T. Williams, pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York, charged today at the opening of a three-day meeting of the American Council of Christian Churches that the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America is refusing to "renounce a tradition of pacifism and actively further the war effort, yet practically dominates control of appointments of Army and Navy chaplains."

Dr. Williams asserted further that "because of the pacifist viewpoint" which he charged has been "furthered" by the Federal Council for many years, the Federal Council is falling short of supplying its quota of chaplains in the armed services.

Less than a score of delegates were present for the opening session, although officials said 25 more are expected today. The Council was formed a little more than a year ago to win organized Protestant Church groups.

Dr. H. McAllister Griffiths, Executive Secretary of the American Council, said that the fundamental teachings of Christianity do not indiscriminately condemn war and he attacked the Federal Council for what he termed its failure, even a year after Pearl Harbor, to place itself militantly on the side of the United Nations' victory over the Axis.

The American Council reported it represents 10 Protestant groups of various sizes with a membership between 500,000 and 1,000,000 persons. The Federal Council claims representation of more than 20,000,000.

Stand on Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America will make no official reply to charges by Dr. Arthur T. Williams, pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York City, at the semiannual meeting of the American Council of Christian Churches in Pittsburgh yesterday that the Federal Council was "pacifist" and as doing nothing to actively further the Allied war effort, Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, member of the staff of the Federal Council, said here today.

"We are too busy helping the chaplains provide a better ministry to men in the armed forces and helping improve the service of the churches in a critical time to take time for fighting rearguard action with a convention of a dozen or so delegates," Dr. Barnes declared, stressing that he was voicing his own views.

"Our record, we believe, speaks for itself."

The Country Speaks: The Campus

College Fraternities Survive ..... ***By Robert K. Shellaby***

Social fraternities, along with sororities in the American college, have undergone attack from time to time as being nonessential and undemocratic. Now with Selective Service rigidly restricting higher education for men, fraternities, if not sororities, are facing what many observers regard as the most serious challenge the Greek-letter clubs ever have faced.

If all of them should suspend tomorrow for the duration, however, many of the 2,500 fraternities have war records which set high standards for their communities. While no survey has been made to list contributions to the war effort, it is safe to assume that many contributions are on the scale of the chapter in Illinois which sold $25,700 in War Bonds in a week; in place of initiation week, the brothers staged a drive with street salesmen, booths, a public-address system, and even a parade.

To encourage all its chapters to increase their civic contributions, here's what one national fraternity recently outlined as examples of what had been done in support of the war:

Contributions to community funds, teaching Sunday-school classes, exchange scholarships with South America, collections for salvage drives, welfare work, such as for the Young Men's Christian Association, and morale parties and baskets for the under-privileged.

Other contributions had taken the form of participation in U. S. O. projects, furnishing Bibles to concentration camps, service in civilian defense, and entertainment for members in uniforms and their families. The War-Stamp corsage, of course, was made the fashion.

Individual Improvement

Here are some of the opportunities for individual improvement which are being sponsored: Vocational guidance, self-reliance through upkeep of fraternity house premises, scholarship counseling awards, and the School of the Gentleman, à la Emily Post.

A natural momentum has been tapped in most chapters to work toward goals, it has been found—a momentum built up from a group living together and just being together. Until Uncle Sam drafts most of the members, fraternities believe they will be a positive factor for an earlier victory.

A special War Committee of the National Interfraternity Conference has been formed to insure the continuity of the functioning of fraternities so long as any men are available for undergraduate membership.

The Navy has announced, and the Army has indicated, that there will be no objection to fraternity membership by enlisted men who are sent to college for specialized training, according to Cecil J. Wilkinson, head of the Committee.

In these soldier and sailor students, the college Greeks expect to find sufficient recruits to carry on at least a chapter cadre. The specialized-training program beginning July 1 intends a course of at least 32 weeks. In many cases more than six additional months will be spent in college before assignment to strictly military camps or combat. With many alumni members already acting as uniformed instructors at many campuses, the cadre may prove quite sizeable for the duration.

To Shoulder Responsibility

In any event, the national fraternities are allowing earlier initiation, and alumni members in each community are being encouraged from a local standpoint to shoulder responsibility for cushioning war's effects. Remaining as fair game for membership, of course, are those under draft age, those not subject to the draft, and those in preprofessional courses who will be deferred.

During the first World War, an order was issued by a War Department subordinate declaring that fraternity life and military discipline were not compatible, Mr. Wilkinson recalls. Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War and a former president of his own fraternity, countermanded the order.

Progress is being made to stabilize the financial problem of the $80,000,000 in real estate owned by local chapters, 125 of which have vacated their premises, according to Mr. Wilkinson. Earliest military leases indicated the armed services will pay between $9 and $12 a month for each man billeted, which the N. I. C. thinks will keep the houses afloat until normal times.

Surveying fraternity participation in the war, Mr. Wilkinson disclosed that of 900,000 members, 135,000 have joined the armed forces, with 500 already listed as fatalities and many cited for gallantry.

British-American Forces Get Together Through the Wit of the Cartoonist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28 — British and American forces are getting together through the wit of the cartoonist in an exhibit of sketches, "Speak Their Language?", now on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and designed to help eradicate some of the minor misunderstandings arising from different colloquialisms and customs. The exhibition, to which leading British and American artists have been asked to contribute, has been arranged in co-operation with the English-Speaking Union of the United States and will continue until the latter part of May.

The fighting men of these two Allied Nations use the same words, but not necessarily the same language, the sponsors recalled. What the American calls "French-fried potatoes," the Englishman calls "chips." When the British wants a thick slice of bread, he asks for a "doorstep;" when he says, "Are you on the 'phone?" he means what the American means when he asks, "Are you in the telephone book?" Traffic regulations in London seem left-handed to the youth from the United States.

A clearing up these misunderstandings which appear small will have an important part in the undergirding for peace, it was stressed.

"Because Hitler is using every propaganda method at his disposal to destroy the spirit of unity between the United States and Great Britain," an announcement in the Union says, "the contributing artists, through their humor and talent, have helped defeat him with a unique weapon they alone can supply."

Quoting George Bernard Shaw's statement that "England and America are two countries separated by the same language," the Union stresses that the exhibit is an attempt to partially bridge the gap.

At the conclusion of the showing here, the exhibition will tour museums, Army camps and the 43 branches of the Union, following which it will be shipped to England.

'Speak Their Language?'

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Artists Contribute to Understanding

Cartoon in exhibit by British and American artists, "Speak Their Language?" at Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Unit of Canadian RCAF Works Below Surface of Sea

AN EASTERN CANADIAN RCAF STATION, April 28 (CP)—There's one little-known branch of the Royal Canadian Air Force that goes its quiet way about a vital job 10 and 15 fathoms beneath the surface of the sea. It is the deep-sea diving unit of the marine branch at an eastern Canadian base.

From a fledgling outfit depending on the Navy and civilian diving crews for nearly all undersea work on foundered aircraft to a complete salvage and rescue unit in little more than a year—that is the record of the group of alert young divers here.

So far, all have been trained by the Navy, but it is the hope of the diving officer, Flying Officer Don Johnson, that soon the Air Force can take over completely and train its own men.

This diving base is unique on the eastern Canadian coast and possibly in Canada. Ready to handle any job, the divers are responsible for raising and salvaging any aircraft or RCAF boats along the Atlantic coast from Cape Sable to northernmost Labrador.

There are several divers here now and the thing is "just in its infancy, just starting to its stride," Flying Officer Johnson says. What it will be eventually depends only on how long the war lasts.

When war broke out, the RCAF paid little attention to diving. First to realize its value, and indeed its actual necessity, were men of the Marine Section—the sea-going arm of the force that mans the speedy crash boats and coastal craft.

None of the men had any experience at diving before, but most were of seafaring families.

State Patrolmen Guard Georgia Penitentiary

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27 (AP)—Gov. Ellis Arnall today ordered 15 State patrolmen dispatched to Reidsville to guard prisoners at the State penitentiary and at the same time announced the removal of former Warden R. H. Lawrence from the State pay roll.

The State troopers, under the command of Lieut. J. P. Smith, were assigned to the penitentiary at request of Warden H. R. DuVall.

To Change the Subject:

Manhattan Kaleidoscope ..... ***By Ernest C. Sherburne***

The blissful trio of youngsters riding a blasé camel in the Bronx Zoo . . . The Chromo scenes from early Uncle Tom's Cabin posters on the drop curtain of Henry Miller's Theater, where "Harriet" is playing . . . The complacent diner-out who used no butter or cream, and declined sugar in favor of his own saccharine pellets. . . . The greatly increased number of women performers in the circus . . . Visitors to the city who can relax at street crossings until the traffic lights change . . . The Davenport Free Theater where you can see Shaw and Chekhov for a quarter in a front seat, or for nothing at the back.

Noontime customers three deep at lunch counters . . . The impressive gentleman at the Carnegie Hall meeting to demand the freeinng of Loyalist Spanish prisoners in North Africa, who quelled hecklers with a sharp reminder that they dwell in a land of free speech . . . Windy days in Manhattan's canyons when you walk on the lee side of the skyscrapers . . . The Bronx, where visiting motorists get lost with the greatest of ease . . . The woman at the post office who was so sure of herself that she affixed the stamp before addressing a letter . . . The applause for General Montgomery at showings of the "Desert Victory" film . . . The reluctant consent of Bernard Shaw, harassed by income taxes, to the Theater Guild's request to be allowed to revive one of his comedies: "Very well, if you guarantee a flop!" . . .

Some New Yorkers pronounce the word boy as if it were spelled buoy. How would they pronounce the word buoy? . . . The three soldiers riding a tank through Fifty-seventh Street, giving the crowds and buildings a most interested once over . . . Would the elevator operator who makes several tries for each floor stop take three bites of a cherry? . . .

The Humane Society display with a cunning kitten as attraction in an appeal for funds . . . The girl waiting for a motoring friend at a Broadway crossing calling "Hey, stop, Jimmy," and the policeman's topper: "Keep moving, Jimmy" . . . The dance-band enthusiasts who start to collect at a Broadway film theater at 6 a. m. for the first show starting at 8 . . . The blindfolded soldier who quickly takes apart a Garand rifle and puts it together again before admiring crowds at the Chrysler Building armament show . . . Theater programs of the palmy days at Keen's Chop House . . . The short film starring President Roosevelt's Scottie, Falla . . .

Meatless days at the hamburger stands . . . The screen fans awaiting film luminaries' arrival on the Twentieth Century . . . The potpourrie of national films now showing, made in Mexico, Italy, Sweden, Ireland, France, England, Canada, Russia, China, North Africa, India, and Hollywood . . . The Standees Club at the Metropolitan Opera House: members wouldn't think of buying seats . . . The hundreds of listeners to the organ recitals in the Grand Central Station . . .

We'd like to be in Tulsa's great auditorium when the title song of the musical play, "Oklahoma," is first sung there, and see the roof tug at its moorings.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

American Ware Gaining Due Acceptance

By Robert Shellaby
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

American-made chinaware, receiving the patronage of more and more housewives, can thank war factors for a boom which the potters feel their work deserved "all along" in comparison with traditional rivals from foreign hands.

Purchases of American patterns have been found by trade experts to be on the increase largely because housewife-shoppers hesitate to accumulate a pattern depending upon ocean transport for replacements.

Feminine reasoning also has its roots in consideration of design, price, quality, and durability, report major manufacturers who have long agreed upon these factors as paramount.

In everything but design, American makers have claimed superiority, not only in mere "sales puffs," but also in any test the prospective buyer cares to make.

In design, however, even the most boastful American potters have confessed that English and other makers have set the pace in many lines. Of all factors, they admit, this is very often the decisive one when the homemaker's eye wins the day over less artistic points.

Native Patterns Develop

While admitting foreign patterns may set the pace in some lines, American makers have been quick to point out that native patterns based on history and geography are themselves developing a ceramic art that is competing more and more successfully with older rivals on the point of design.

Before the war, the eye appeal was bulwarked with an understandable feeling among many young housewives that what mother had was the best thing to be had and well worth ordering.

American makers were already working against any such closed loyalty, and believed they were making good headway even before the war brought the windfall of greater assurance of replacements.

Further, the war's impact on the family budget has encouraged wise shoppers to get the most for their money, and often to choose durability over design or the prestige of a traditional name.

Durability was spectacularly demonstrated on two occasions on a quest to find out why Americans were now choosing American products and why the makers were so proud of their output.

At one large store, the manager of the dinnerware section which featured domestic and foreign lines was asked simply whether American china was better than English china. This question may appear naive and perhaps unfair, but it's one that's asked by many a housewife and budget-wise husband.

Without answering immediately, the manager picked up two fragile-looking, translucent dinner plates and clashed them together like cymbals in a symphony.

In the silence that followed, instead of the crash of broken pieces that might have been expected, he said quietly:

"Try that on your English china."

In fairness to English china, what he meant was the selection of earthenware which too many Americans had been buying instead of "true china."

The other illustration of the durability of American ware occurred in the sample room of one of the world's largest manufacturers of china. There a generously proportioned sales executive gleefully stood upon dinner cups and plates, which apparently showed no strain under this weight.

The basic question, of course, is: What is true china? American makers and collectors agree that true china is that which has three characteristics: translucency, indicating a single consistency clear through the body; bell-like tone when flicked with a finger; and glass-like cleavage when fractured.

Don't Know China

Many persons think they are buying real "china" when they buy semi-porcelain ware or earthenware. The latter is generally thicker, opaque, and porous or absorbent, lending itself to chipping easily.

Many favorite types of English and American dinnerware are really earthenware or semi-porcelain, which many prefer for its cheapness and for patterns and shapes which in many cases are just as attractive as those of more expensive ware.

A key word in true china is "vitrified," meaning that the piece or biscuit has been fired almost to the melting point of the clay, so that it fuses almost like the solidifying of a cooling liquid.

Some states prohibit public eating-places from using anything but vitrified china, because cracks in other ware absorb food particles.

"Porcelain," a true china, derives its name from the Italian word for pig, which was the shape of the pieces first associated with this fine material when Italy imported the Chinese items and attempted to duplicate them.

Use Feldspar Here

"Bone china" is a term which has the rich backing of tradition among those who associate fine china only with English ware. In England, formulae today call for a high proportion of bone ash to lend strength to the product. In America, where feldspar is more easily available, Americans have substituted this ingredient to achieve the same purpose.

Domestic makers further say that strength depends upon the heat treatment and formula rather than the "fixing agent," and they therefore choose feldspar over ash as more controllable.

Other tests for true china are: it doesn't "craze" or crack under oven heat; it can have dainty thinness; and its steel-hard glaze resists knife marks.

Homemakers want fine china for state occasions, but American potters believe their product ought to get everyday use, no matter how fragile-looking. The price is well under that associated with traditional patterns from overseas, and yet the American product knows no superior in durability at any price, the makers insist.

Illustrating the range of product from the same true-china formula, one factory which was visited by the writer was at work on a prize contract to stock American Embassies with a classic pattern replete with gold leaf. In the next room, the factory was at work on hot-drink mugs for the Marines, handleless and of a weight suggesting a good substitute for grenades on Guadalcanal.

So efficient has the pottery business become that the makers face up to the price advantage they have under the tariff system; they feel they are giving the best quality any dollar could buy even without a tariff, thanks to competition among domestic patterns.

That the American ceramic industry is on the march to even higher standards is illustrated by a clue come upon by the writer while waiting in the office lobby of a leading manufacturer. It was a trade magazine, featuring an appeal for careers in ceramic art in America.

Should Develop Art

What the industry needs, it suggested, is a tradition of high art to match any foreign tradition. The opportunity for designers to specialize in dinnerware is an open field, it claimed. In England the most important person in the pottery was the hand-painting designer; in an American factory, the most important person was likely to be a super-salesman in the front office; the craftsman merely a hired hand at low pay and prestige.

When the American staff of designers and craftsmen becomes the most important in the factory, no foreign line can offer higher art or better taste, predict America's alert manufacturers.

(Above) Dinner cups receive decoration of classic simplicity in the plant of Lenox, Inc., one of the leading makers of "real china"—that which is translucent, vitreous and non-absorbent. (Below) One of the many women workers at Lenox delicately "finishes" a service plate—evidence that hand-work is still paramount.

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Once in Mrs. Nugent's Hands, Old Hats Become New Ones

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

And if hats are rationed, what will the women do then, poor things?

No, they will not put their heads under their wings, poor things, like "poor robin," of the nursery rhyme, says Dorothy Nugent—at least not unless they already had the wings on last year's hat. Women being resourceful and hats being what they are, new hats will be made from old, and heads will still be held high.

About 25 years ago Mrs. Nugent learned the millinery trade from a French designer. Those were the good old days, she says, when there was plenty of hat, and wires were used—here and there. The making of a single hat was a day's job. As time went on, hats dwindled to bits of felt, flowers or fur balanced on the side of the head and the making then became a simple thing, if you knew how.

Mrs. Nugent knew how. She also knew there were countless women who, with a few simple instructions, could salvage last season's hats and have fun doing it. All they needed was the knowing how. In this way was born the idea of giving lectures before women's clubs, inviting the women to wear or bring along their old hats and see how to make them into new ones.

Hat Parties

She began in Philadelphia, where she resides, and as the popularity of her "hat parties" grew, she found herself in demand elsewhere. She has given radio broadcasts, made motion-picture shorts for national release and, most recently, has published a book, "Hats Created not Dated" (W. T. Peck & Co., $1.50).

In her lectures she first shows a collection of 50 hats made from materials dating from the first World War up to this one. As she models them, she traces the history of hats from before the Christian era up to the present. Then she begins the part of the program that makes the women of her audience sit forward in their seats or get up out of them with "ahs" and "ohs." She makes the hats right there before them.

The first model is made all of one piece of material skillfully draped over a buckram frame. The operation takes just a minute and a half, then Mrs. Nugent puts it on her head. Next she shows her audience how to make an original bow, how to drape a veil, and some other "tricks of the trade" that she considers original.

After cutting and fixing some of her own hats, she takes those offered by women in the audience. She spends about two minutes on each and hands the "new" hats back to their amazed and delighted owners, one by one. This is the part of the program that lengthens it from the scheduled one hour to two.

Selecting for Effect

When working with handsome old materials, Mrs. Nugent says she gains inspiration from the festive feeling of the times which these suggest and it becomes easier for her to transform them into smart, modern hats, sometimes with bags to match.

Most women like hats that add beauty and charm, not those that merely represent extremes in fashion, she says. Some look well in off-the-face models, but for the woman of middle age a slight brim is much kinder to the face. A brimless hat is likely to emphasize the lines of her face and to make her look older rather than younger. Silly hats also should be avoided by the mature woman, says Mrs. Nugent. "After a certain age we wouldn't think of wearing pinafores, and so with hats," she points out.

Here are a few more wholesome admonitions: "The hair should not be worn in such an extreme fashion that you will only be able to wear one type of hat. If your hair is not well groomed, don't expect your hat to look well. If you have a long nose and chin, don't wear a high, pointed crown and a down-sweep brim. Wear something to broaden the face. If you have a round, full face, don't wear a round pancake hat with a flat crown; wear a high crown."

Mrs. Nugent recommends a short bob, molded to the head, as the easiest for which to buy hats—or make them.

Fall Colors Will Be Bright Despite Dye Restrictions

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"What the girls in the armed services miss most," declared a newspaper columnist just returned from a tour of the women's camps throughout the country, "is bright colors. They are hungry for them."

Even a war can't deprive us of our love of color. If, because of wartime regulations, those of us, both within and without the armed forces, find ourselves somewhat restricted as to the use of color, we have the satisfaction of knowing that nothing can keep us from the enjoyment and appreciation of color in the wide world that blooms about us.

Forward-looking, the Textile Color Card Association issues its bulletin for 1943 Fall Colors. Even after conforming to government restrictions and keeping its firmly established wartime policy, there still seems to be a generous variety of gay colors for wool and rayon materials, for gloves, and millinery. Sixteen colors have been adopted for gloves, and twelve for millinery. That ought to see us through.

Colors for wools and rayons have been chosen not only for their fashion value, but with the definite aim of conserving dyestuffs. As compared with prewar colors, you will probably note a definite tendency to lighter shades throughout the entire collection.

In the range of fall colors, the beige-to-brown family is interpreted in a shade called Algerian Sand, a natural beige, and Rio Coffee, a rich mocha type. Another smart range, a bit warmer and more lively in character, includes Vanilla Beige and Caramel Tan.

Greens, which give promise of being great favorites this fall, include dusty California Olive, and its lighter complement, Rico Lime. In the bluer tones of green, but also slightly muted, you will see fabrics in Panama Green and Colonial Green.

Variety Persists

You can't pry us away from blues. Continued emphasis is placed on the light Florida Sky, and Flying Blue, a medium soldier-blue type. We derive considerable pleasure from wearing some of the colors our fliers don when they skim the horizons of the world in their silvery-winged planes. Among these blues in this greener-blue range is Blue Crystal, on the aqua shade, which teams up perfectly with the blending medium tones of Seaway Blue and Canal. Shut your eyes and you can conjure up these sparkling colors just from their names.

If your taste leans to the gentle softness of periwinkle and cornflower blues, your fall costume might be built around Buoyant Blue, Tropic Sapphire, or Mayflower Blue, these all with a slight violet cast. On the deeper side are the warm shades of Plumbloom and Autumn Plum. A strikingly individual style note in the violet range is as romantically refreshing as its name, Chinese lilac; its harmonizing tones, Mandarin Purple and Fiesta Violet. In the coral and lacquer-red group, colors that make you think of the bright buttons that once bobbed on the little black satin hats of mandarins, their different colors denoting varying ranks, come the lively colors of Peruvian Rose and Mexicopper. Neutral shades include Daymist and Eagle Gray.

Harvest Colors

Margaret Hayden Rourke, Managing Director of the Textile Color Card Association, who has done so much in the co-ordination of color in industry, explains that in addition to the above tone-on-tone groups, animated single shades, high lighted as "Good Harvest Colors," will be featured in both woolen and rayon collections of fall fabrics.

America's harvests, bountiful and brimming with color, must play a vital part in the winning of the war. In acclaiming them, a whole group of their rich warm shades have been caught in the fall color plan. Their names are as plain and American as Currier and Ives prints—Wild Grape, Ripe Wheat, Russet Earth, Red Apple, Foliage Gold.

Colors selected for fall and winter millinery, representing the felt hat body industry, have been chosen not only for their fashion significance, but also with the objective of dye conservation. The number of colors in this millinery selection has been reduced from 23 to 12 to assist the government in its wartime program.

They Don't Have to Be Linen to Be Attractive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "linens" you buy today must necessarily be mentioned in quotation marks, because they are likely to be anything but linen. True, an occasional advertisement from some fortunate store may still speak in accents of pride about real linen—but this doesn't happen so often now. Yet you have a choice of "linens" so attractive that, after you have made your selection, you can hardly wait to get home and spread out your purchases on your own table to enjoy their effect to the full.

If you have liked imports with an old-world richness of color and delightful texture, you will be interested in a new line of table coverings and towels made by a company in this country that formerly dealt in imports.

A mechanical process has been applied to a hand loom to produce a homespun crash of a soft cream color. By this special process, the loom weaves the material and the design at the same time. Bold red and black in a traditional Russian pattern contrast pleasingly with the natural colored crash.

These "linens" are available in a wide selection of pieces at surprisingly reasonable prices. For example, you can get finger-tip towels that even to a careful glance look remarkably like handmade ones, for about 25c. For about $10.00, you can buy a large tablecloth, with matching napkins. In between, come hand towels, bridge sets and luncheon cloths.

Another type of "linens," in the modern American tradition, are the soft-feeling, softly-colored spun rayon tablecloths that make exquisite backgrounds for china and silver. These fit nicely into the present vogue for color. With them, the hostess can achieve unusually lovely table settings. These spun rayons are said to take colors even better than linen, and to wash with equal success.

When you are preparing an informal family table, for breakfast or for luncheon, don't be too quick to disdain the interesting "picture" place mats that can now be found in many different designs. In an earlier day, the prideful housewife might have classified as "lazy" any woman who was satisfied to use mats that could simply be wiped off with a damp cloth to make them fresh for another using.

Now it's different—and today's busy homemaker gratefully values time-and-labor-savers such as these. Especially when they look so gay and offer such a variety of patterns! You can choose cork-backed mats, or acetate mats, or leatherette—and goodness knows what else by now! There seems to be no limit to the useful things that are being discovered and developed to help us get along without commodities that we have always had before.

In fact, you can even get place mats of paper. They are less durable, of course, than the others, but if carefully wiped off, they will be good for several appearances at table. They come in gay prints, with napkins to match, and they look so inviting that they're practically guaranteed to persuade Junior to sit down and eat his lunch, when all else has failed.

Scotland Shows Its Gayest Colors, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Visitors to the exhibition recently opened in the National Gallery of Scotland discovered that drabness in dress or furnishings is needless, even in wartime.

Heretofore the Color Council's advice has been confined to trade bodies and the press. Exhibitions have not been open to the general public. Organized in 1930 by leading representatives of the color-making and using industries to act as a central and authoritative body, a standard color card with 220 colors in common use were named, numbered, coded and illustrated. The Council is not a profit-making concern but works for the benefit of industry.

The exhibition, opened in Edinburgh at the National Gallery, was organized in response to the invitation of Scottish educational and industrial authorities. Work by students trained at the Scottish Woolen Technical College and from the largest colleges of art were on view. Students of the Scottish Woollen College showed designs and color schemes against bright tweeds woven in Border mills which are famous for these materials.

In another gallery the colors for 1943 spring and summer materials showed fine woolens and tweeds in metal gray, action red, bronzes, gold, and green, horizon blue, and air blue. Gray continues to be the most adaptable of all the utility shades. It can be worn with shoes of navy, brown or black and with gloves either dark or gay.

The display of leather goods showed designs for land, sea, or air travel. Shetland rugs blending with shoes, gloves, and handbags showed the co-ordination of color throughout the respective industries.

Leapfrog Tactics of Japanese Secret of Hold in Aleutians

AT AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE ANDREANOF ISLANDS, Alaska, April 28 (AP)—Air-borne dynamite has, so far, not succeeded in blasting the Japanese off Kiska and Attu Islands. Cameras tell why.

That "why" is a fragmentary textbook of Japanese-leapfrog island-to-island warfare.

This lens study gives the first account of how the Japanese built a submarine and airplane base on American soil. For the past nine months, photograph interpreters have watched the Japanese build a sub base from scratch.

Kiska may have been part of the Midway plan, but the equipment was intended for Kiska and Kiska alone, and the troops which landed at the American island did not come from troop ships turned back at Midway—those Midway-intended troops showed up in the South Seas.

Without interruption, the Japanese steamed into Kiska Harbor with cruisers, a seaplane tender, destroyers, cargo and troop-laden ships. They worked fast. They quickly built a tent city large enough to roof 3,000; unloaded bulldozers to make roads, trucks to carry cargo, antiaircraft guns and coastal batteries to repel any possible air or surface attacks.

Progressive Building

About the first thing the Japanese did was to stake down six canvas plane dummies on Trout Lagoon Spit, within the Harbor, to divert a possible United States plane attack. Those dummies remained until the Bering Sea winds shredded the canvas.

During the first two months, dozens of ships came and went. On July 21, for example, there were nine vessels in the anchorage, including three cargo ships.

By this time, the Japanese began changing tents for wooden shelters and on the same date there were as many frame buildings as tents on the treeless island. Then, as weather gave them more time, they replaced the early flimsy structures with substantial buildings, sandbagged eaves-high.

The major construction, in orderly manner, was, roads, a submarine base, a seaplane base, a fighter runway.

Meanwhile, antiaircraft and coastal batteries began to appear.

In the light of today's events, the United States knows the Japanese began a mainstem highway system which went to places where he is doing business today.

As roads expanded, more antiaircraft and coastal gun emplacements appeared, and, as the roads were studied under a heavy reading glass, foot by foot, there appeared radio stations and fuel and ammuition dumps and a powerhouse.

More recently the Nipponese built a road from the main camp to the highest ridge approaching Kiska volcano. It is well constructed, and the end of that road is not a mere outpost. It is intended for heavy loads which cannot be carried on baggage rickshas which the Japanese have on the island. These rickshas, with removable wheels, are Japanese jeeps. Fuel dumps along the lesser roads are recognized easily.

Excavation for the submarine base, complete with marine railway shops and shed, began within two weeks and the work progressed orderly. The main building was sunk deep into the ground, so that only three feet of heavy tundra-covered room emerged.

At first the enemy mounted nearly a dozen antiaircraft guns. Today bombers draw fire from more than twice that number.

The sub base is made to accommodate short-range "Sydney"-type subs and the one-man variety which first appeared at Pearl Harbor.

U. S. Bombs Change Aspects

Before long, a ramp 50 feet wide and 250 feet long appeared; made of heavy six-by-twelve-inch timbers. Then two hangars—and there was a seaplane base. The buildings were sunk and tundra-covered.

Within four months of their landing, the invaders completed work on two hangars and had poured the concrete foundation for a third. On Oct. 1, a hear-hit damaged the largest hangar, and on the following day the new foundation was smashed and the wall studding flattened.

No work was done on the hangars after the second bombing. The Japanese apparently changed their mind about wanting a seaplane base—largely because an American fighter and bomber base had been built in the Western Andreanof Islands—and they switched within a month to the construction of a fighter strip on the mountainous island, to be finished by the time good fighter weather was due.

The fighter strip, upon which hundreds of Nipponese have sweated for the past three and a half months, should be ready Easter Day.

From a mile high over Kiska, the buildings look like angleworm diggings. Actually coming in at low level, the revetments look all of their four-to-eight-foot thicknesses. Their roofs, for incendiary and camouflage purposes, also are covered with sod.

The Japanese built two water reservoirs—one for bombing; one for water—almost immediately upon landing.

At the opening to a building, the Japanese wedges in a chevron-shaped revetment, about four feet thick and 14 feet long and eaves-high. One side of the V ends inside the wall: the other, outside. Pilots who have dropped 1,000-pound bombs within 25 feet of the buildings did not see so much as the front door open. They know that the purpose of the crevron is to keep out unwelcome blasts.

Soldiers Ask Public to Omit Questions About Their Wounds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—With more frequent arrival of hospital trains bringing the battlefront closer home, the American public was urged by a wounded Army private not to talk too much about his and his comrades' injuries.

Private Hardie Robbins of San Francisco, a patient at Walter Reed Hospital, who was wounded in North Africa, told members of the Women's National Press Club that he has been annoyed at the "morbid curiosity" that has prompted perfect strangers to step up and ask him personal questions about his wounds." Their curiosity at times "amounts to bad manners," he said.

Pointing out that even their families do not ask them the personal questions that curiosity-filled strangers do, Private Robbins said: "Most men who have gone through experiences at the front and been wounded don't like to talk about it."

Corp. A. Murray Saulkin of Baltimore, participant in the Dieppe raid, corroborated the Private's reactions and added that if Americans really understood what they were up against in the war, their curiosity would be turned into more constructive endeavor.

Private Maurice A. Umans of New York City, wounded on Guadalcanal, verified stories of Japanese fanaticism in battle, "but," he added, "they forget that a dead soldier does not do anybody any good." All three men are wearers of the Purple Heart for wounds received in battle.

Highest honor in the group—the Silver Star—was held by Private First Class John Larson of Baker, Oregon, who was loath to talk about his bravery in North Africa. "There was a job that had to be done and I happened to be there and did it by a combination of 'crawling and praying.'" He said he was wounded because "I zigged when I should have zagged."

Arrival of trainloads of wounded soldiers at Silver Spring, Md., for transfer to Walter Reed Hospital is unannounced, and usually only a small crowd of onlookers gathers.

Germany Trains Civilians In Poison-Gas Defense

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, April 28 (AP)—Germany has begun an intensive educational campaign on defense against poison gas.

Defense practices have been under way for six weeks throughout the Reich, reports said, and every suitable factory is turning out large quantities of gas masks and other protective apparatus.

The British Government last week charged that the Germans were preparing to use gas against the Russians, and warned that Britain was ready to counter with the same weapon.

New courses on the effects of gas reportedly were begun for air-raid precautions and fire-fighting squadrons in Germany. Schoolboys recently inducted into ARP auxiliaries under the total mobilization scheme are being trained in how to fight gas, and women in maternity hospitals were said to be instructed in how to protect infants.

German ARP block wardens, these same advices said, are cautioning people to be prepared, saying the present comparative inactivity of the Air Force is due to the expectation of a gas attack; that the best planes and fliers are being saved for such an eventuality.

Stassen Resigns Post For Active Navy Duty

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 28 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen, Republican, the nation's youngest Governor, resigned his office yesterday and left for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, where on April 29 he enters active duty as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy.

The Executive turned the keys of office over to Lieutenant Governor Ed Thye, Northfield farmer and the first farmer in Minnesota history to occupy the Governor's office.

Mr. Stassen's resignation came less than a week after the Minnesota Legislature adjourned and the action was in accordance with the promise he gave voters when they elected him for a third consecutive term last fall. At that time, he said he intended to serve only until conclusion of the Legislature and then enter active naval duty. Previously, he had been sworn in as a Lieutenant Commander and put on the inactive list pending adjournment of the legislative session.

Mr. Stassen became Governor in January, 1939. The young attorney, besides being the country's youngest Governor then and now, also won attention for his pioneering of regulatory labor laws in Minnesota, his early leadership in the Willkie Presidential campaign of 1940, and more lately his espousal of specific international peace procedures upon conclusion of the war.

Vast All-Year Pool Urged For Postwar Home Repairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A plan for keeping America employed after the war by setting up an organization that would put home repairs on the same tax-supported basis as fire and police services has been put forward by a Los Angeles man with years of experience in the contracting business. It is now on file, along with other proposals for providing work when the war is over, with the National Resources Planning Board in Washington, D. C.

The work of John Vernon, the plan is called the Homo All Year Work Plan, the coined word "homo" consisting of the initial letters of the agency it would set up under the name of the Home Owners Maintenance Organization.

It is Mr. Vernon's conviction, after five years of research, that if the building industry can be kept busy, the rest of the nation will feel the result and enjoy an inevitable prosperity. Collectively, he says, it is the largest employer of labor throughout the country and is nationwide in scope.

Briefly, his proposal encompasses a tax paid yearly by all home owners on the basis of the assessed valuation of their property to form a pool from which building contractors would be paid for any amount of repair work the individual home owner might require. The nation would be divided into appropriate areas with offices where all interested contractors and all home owners would be registered. Those of the latter group would simply place a request with the office for service and the contractor, in turn, would be paid out of the tax pool at the prevailing union wage scale. The home owner would pay for all materials used.

Not Charity Plan

"This plan," says Mr. Vernon, "is not a charity or a pension proposition, but a sound and commercially feasible business program, and it will be self-supporting.

"It will not in any way affect private enterprise because it does not propose to handle the construction of new homes. It will, as a matter of fact, create an additional ownership market for contractors because it will act as an incentive for people to own their homes instead of hesitating to do so through fear of assuming responsibility for upkeep."

Mr. Vernon thinks that his plan would put an end to the depreciation of values which results in some neighborhoods because some of the houses fall into great disrepair. Although it is obvious that some home owners would certainly draw upon the pool far more than others, he believes that the law of averages would tend to even up such discrepancies and that the yearly tax would have much the same sound reasoning to support it as an insurance investment.

There are approximately 26,000,000 one and two family homes in the United States, he points out. Because the building and repair trades reach into every part of the country's life, and even in 1933-34 when the volume of new residential construction was at its lowest more money was spent on alterations and repairs than on new home building, he thinks that he has found a way to provide work of a continuous and recurring nature.

Vital Need

The vital need facing postwar America, Mr. Vernon believes along with many others, is going to be employment. His project is strictly a labor plan. By keeping thousands busy in the cement, hardware, lumber, roofing, paint, plumbing, and other industries allied to house construction, his home maintenance program, he feels sure, would exert a stabilizing influence on all American industry.

Wholesalers with whom Mr. Vernon has discussed his Homo All Year Work Plan admit that if all the people who owned houses could be sure of labor being furnished them, dealers could hardly supply all the materials that would be required.

"It takes the guess work out of home upkeep," he argues. "You know just how much your maintenance tax will be for the year. It puts home repair on the same basis as such public services as fire and police protection and would be paid for in the same way—by taxation."

The pool would be sustained not alone by taxes levied on the home owner, however. Manufacturers and others who would directly benefit from it would contribute proportionally.

It is generally acknowledged that the main cost of any repair job on a home runs chiefly for labor—often as high as 85 or 90 per cent of the cost. By disbursing large amounts of money to workers as wages, the Homo plan would keep other industries active indirectly.

Mr. Vernon has not attempted to elaborate on the kind of government set-up that would be needed to keep a plan of this sort going. He acknowledges the possibility that it could become a political football. But he knows, and the National Resources Planning Board bears him out, that home repair and rehabilitation is going to be one of the great fields for effort when the war is won. And he makes a very welcome appeal to the average property holder when he asks, "What is the value of your home if the one next door is run down?"

Series of Allied 'Victory' Films on Way

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—"Desert Victory," the official film record of the British Eighth Army's triumph over Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, is expected to be the first of a series of such motion pictures.

This was announced yesterday by Lieut. Col. David MacDonald, chief of the British Army film and photographic unit, who said that a sequel to "Desert Victory" now is being filmed on the Tunisian battlefield.

The sequel will be called "Tunisian Victory," he said, adding that arrangements are being made with the United States Army Signal Corps to show participation of American forces in this campaign.

Colonel MacDonald returned recently from a trip to Hollywood, and is awaiting transportation to Tunisia via England. Speaking of the contemplated series of "Victory" films, he said:

"We shall record our triumphs to the final gates of Berlin and Tokyo. The series we have in mind will include such titles as 'Victory Over Italy,' 'Victory Over Berlin,' and so on."

Petrillo Ban Called Blow to War Effort

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, contends the ban on new recordings by James C. Petrillo' American Federation of Musicians has been "extremely detrimental to the war effort."

Mr. Miller, in a report April 26 to the organization's annual meeting and war conference, asserted that "in the most cricital period in our nation's history, Petrillo, merely to maintain his control of his own Union, has deprived the entire nation of supplies of music from many sources." He added:

"Popular recordings help sustain the morale of the fighting forces."

The union's prohibition, he, however, told a press conference later, had "hardly been felt by broadcasting stations up to now," and predicted that a united broadcasting industry will win the battle against such a "display of dictatorial power."

Mr. Miller expressed the hope that the dispute could be worked out in due time and said the radio industry would like to see the matter put before the National War Labor Board.

Mr. Miller, in his report to the Association, stated that "for the first time in the history of the world, the microphone will be at the peace table, and with it there public opinion will play an even more important part than ever before."

Outside Work Urged For Young Japanese

LOS ANGELES, April 27 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told a press conference here today that United States citizens of Japanese descent should be given work outside relocation centers as soon as possible.

"The sooner we get the young Japanese out of these camps the better," said the wife of the President. "Otherwise if we don't look out we will create another Indian problem. I think it is bad to institutionalize anybody.

"Of course, the citizen Japanese in these camps should be checked carefully, but then I think they should be put to work at locations where they are welcomed and where Government officials are willing they should be."

Mrs. Roosevelt spent the day last Friday at the Japanese Relocation Center near Gila, Ariz. She said she talked with scores of the Japanese there and had talked alone with the camp staff for an hour.

Confidentially YOU'RE IN IT!

Meaning "THE HUMAN COMEDY." Yes, you're definitely in it. The secret life of your heart, unfolding right there for everybody to see. Maybe it will be a little embarrassing. Maybe you'd better not go. Only, of course, nobody but you will know it's you. You never told anybody the secret of your heart, did you? Yes, such is the magic of that moving, joyous, heartbreaking picture; it's the secret story of the human heart.

William Saroyan's "THE HUMAN COMEDY" is a motion picture in the tradition of "Mrs. Miniver," "Random Harvest," "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" and other fine Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures.

Coming soon

The Monitor's Guide to Films

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; Others may be a disappoiment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.
AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.
AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.
ALIBI—Clever detective story, well-acted.—M. Y.
AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.
AMERICAN EMPIRE—Western, with Texas soon after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y.
ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.
APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.
ARABIAN NIGHTS—Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Scheherazade, Sinbad, Aladdin.—M. Y.
ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.
AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.
AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.
AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.
BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.
BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices.—M.
BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings.—M. Y.
BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.
BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.
BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.
BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.
CABIN IN THE SKY—All-Negro cast in fantasy with music. Ethel Waters exemplifies her great abilities as singing actress.—M. Y.
CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes. M. Y.
CALABOOSE—Slapdash Western farce.—M. Y.
CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.
CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.
CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.
CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.
CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.
CITY WITHOUT MEN—Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y.
CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.
COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, exciting story of battle against Nazis.—M. Y.
CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.
DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.
DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.
DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.
DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.
DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.
DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.
EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery.—M. Y.
EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.
FALCON'S BROTHER—Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.
FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.
FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.
FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.
FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.
FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.
FOR ME AND MY GIRL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.
FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of the Tsaritsin (now Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos. —M.
FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.
GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE—Fairly funny farce about modern Pennsylvania pioneers.—M. Y.
GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prize-fighter Corbett.—M. Y.
GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from concert stage for romantic high school career.—M. Y.
GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.
GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.
GREAT GILDERSLEEVE—Popular radio character brought to the screen complete with his laugh, without marked success in the different medium.—M. Y. C.
GVANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialities, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.
HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.
HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money that gangsters stole from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.
HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialities.—M. Y. C.
HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer, Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.
I MARRIED A WITCH—Rene Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.
I WAKE UP SCREAMING—Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.
ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.
ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine. —M. Y.
IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.
IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.
INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.
INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality, and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.
IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.
IT COMES UP LOVE—Moderately amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.
IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.
JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.
JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.
JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End Kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist posthumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for save of laugh.—M.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LADY IS WAITING—Begins with bruising comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.
LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood.—M. Y.
LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts, and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actors's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

Richard Norris
In the new war film, "Next of Kin"

Recent Releases

CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish. For the duals. —M. Y. C.
CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of the Chinese.—M. Y.
CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.
CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in handsome Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine warfare.—M. Y.
DESPERADOES—Handsome Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot about handsome sheriff, romantic outlaw who wants to go straight, and thieves who hide behind mask of respectability. —M. Y.
EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during the occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, but otherwise excellent of its kind.—M.
I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Humorous cowboys ride herd on outlaws in fair melodrama of the range.—M. Y. C.
NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British-made mystery play, warning against loose talk among those engaged in the war effort.—M. Y.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.
WHITE SAVAGE—Handsome Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.
LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.
MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.
MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.
MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.
MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.
MANHUNT—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth uncasking killer.—M. Y.
MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.
MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.
MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.
McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.
MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.
MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.
MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.
MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms of effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.
MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Shilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.
NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama.—M.
ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.
ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone Wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.
ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING—Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airman from Netherlands.—M. Y.
ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.
OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.
PALM BEACH STORY—Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.
PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.
PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of fugitives from Nazis. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.
POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.
POWDER TOWN—Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.
PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crime by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y. C.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.
RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.
REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY — Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.
RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.
ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Jim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.
SEVEN SWEETHEARTS—Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.
SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, poolar band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.
SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.
SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR—Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SIEGE OF LENINGRAD—Russian documentary of heroism of city's people in resisting Nazi attacks for 15 months and finally driving away the invaders.—M. Y.
SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.— M. Y.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.
SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.
STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.
STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.
STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.
TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.
TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y.
TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.
THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.
THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication. —M.
THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.
THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Farce about husband who returns from Europe to find that his wife has taken up musical career and wishes divorce. Interludes of orchestral music.—M. Y.
TISH—Sentimental comedy.—M. Y.
TIME TO KILL—Routine whodunit.—M. Y.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y.
WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skillfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.
WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME—Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-samp western.—M. Y. C.
WAKE ISLAND—Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.
WINGS AND THE WOMAN—Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.
WRECKING CREW—Vigorous melodrama about men who make business of demolishing buildings.—M. Y.
WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.
YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.
YOUNG AND WILLING—Passable farce about three boys, all stagestruck, who make good.—M. Y.
YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.
YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance tries light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in startling musical.—M. Y.

WLB Asks Change in Pay Freezing

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The War Labor Board has proposed to Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes a modification of the April 8 executive order to give the Board some leeway in dealing with wage and salary inequalities.

The WLB memorandum reached Mr. Byrnes' desk today about the same time he was to confer with a joint committee of employers and local union members of the C. I. O. United Auto Workers from Southwestern Michigan on the same problem. They brought a series of specific cases which they say are typical of inequalities frozen by the recent order.

Adding further pressure to labor's demands for modification of the executive order's wage and manpower provisions, the United Auto Workers announced its international executive board would hold a special two-day meeting in Washington starting today to discuss those issues among the union leaders themselves and with Government officials. The Board planned a conference with Fowler V. Harper, Deputy Manpower Commission Chairman.

Informed sources say the WLB suggested regional determinations of the most representative range of wages for each classification or type of job, with authority to make upward wage adjustments within those limits. The authority to approve wage increases on gr

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	59	59	59	+ ½
Acme Stl (3)	2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
Adams Exp (.45e)	8	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	4	42⅛	42	42	
Alb & Susq 7½ †	10	100	100	100	
Alaska Juneau	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	21	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf xw	65	19	17	18⅜	+1⅞
Allegh pf $30ww	199	19	17⅛	19	+1¾
Alleghany pr pf	28	36⅞	33½	36½	+1⅞
Allegh Lud S .35g	9	24⅜	24	24⅜	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾e	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	4	157½	156½	157½	+1
Allied Mills (1e)	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.30g)	12	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
Allied St pf (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	14	34	33⅝	34	
Alpha P Cem ¼g	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	1	80	80	80	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	27	27	27	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½e	1	64¼	63½	64¼	— ¼
Am Bank Note ¼g	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¼g	5	36½	35½	36½	+1¼
Am Cable & Rad	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Can (3)	6	79¼	79½	79½	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	†140	174⅞	174¼	174⅞	— ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	6	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	— ½
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	1	67½	67½	67½	
Am Ch&Cable ½g	5	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a) †	10	106	106	106	— ¼
Am Colortype .15g	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Crys Sug ¼g	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Distill	2	21⅛	21½	21⅛	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am Export L ½g	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
Am & For Pow	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Am&F P $6pf ¾k	1	61½	61½	61½	—1¾
Am&F P $7pf ⅞k	8	71½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
Am & F P 2pf	25	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	3	34	34	34	
Am Hide & Leath	1	4	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	64	63⅝	64	+ ⅜
Am Ice	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Am Internat ¼g	9	8	8	8	
Am Locomotive	14	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	98½	98	98	— ⅞
Am M & Fdy .20g	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
Am Metal (1)	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Am News 1.80	†180	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Am Pow & Lt	23	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	14	31⅜	31	31⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	19	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	35	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Am R&S S pf 7 †	20	166	166	166	
Am Roll Mill .20g	30	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
Am RM pf 4½ †	220	64¼	63¾	64	
Am Saf Raz ½g	3	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	11	43½	42⅞	43⅜	— ¼
Am Sm&R pf 7 †	20	151	151	151	
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	19	25	24½	24½	— ½
Am Stores ½g	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
Am Stove (.60g)	3	16½	16⅜	16½	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	105	105	10	+1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	146	145½	145⅞	— ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	54	53⅞	54	— ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	3	54½	54¼	54½	
Am Tob pf (6) †	2	140½	139¾	139¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	8	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	21	40½	40	40	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	101	8	7½	7¾	
Am Woolen	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Am Woolen pf (2k)	5	72	71	71½	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Anaconda (1½g)	34	29	28¾	28⅞	— ¼
Anac W&C ¼eg †	50	27	27	27	— ⅜
Anchor H Gl .15g	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Andes Copper ¼g	1	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
APW Paper	28	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M ½g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Armour Del pf (7)	2	110¼	110	110¼	+ ¼
Arm Ill	27	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	1	58½	58½	58½	— ¼
Armstrong Ck ¼g	2	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅜
Arnold Const (½)	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .10g	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	1	10	10	10	— ¾
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	70	103	103	105	
Atch T & S F 3g	39	55⅝	54½	55⅝	+ ⅜
Atch T & S F pf 5	5	78	77¾	78	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	8	32⅞	32⅜	32½	— ⅜
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	2	27	26½	27	
Atl Refining .30g	6	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4 †	20	109½	107½	107½	+1
Atlas Corp ¼g	10	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	52⅛	52	52	— ⅛
Atlas Powd ¾g	†120	60¼	59¼	59¼	— ½
Aust Nich pr A †	30	49	48½	49	
Aviation Corp .10g	25	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Baid Loco ct (1e)	11	17	16¾	17	
Balt & Ohio	36	9	8½	8⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	10	13	12½	13	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	13	12¾	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
Bngs&Ar pf2½k †	90	53¼	53	53¼	— ¼
Barber Asph	9	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	11	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	26	26	26	— ⅞
Beat Cm pf 5 †	20	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
Beech Creek 2 †	40	29½	29¼	29½	
Belding-Hem .80	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	4	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Bendix Avia ¾ag	7	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .30g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Ben I Ln pr pf 2½	1	55	55	55	
Best Foods (.60)	50	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Beth Steel 1½g	24	63⅜	62⅞	63⅜	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	11	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	—1
Bon Ami B 2½ †	50	45	45	45	+ ¾
Bond Strs 1.60	9	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
Borden Co (.30g)	21	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ¼
Bower R Bear ½g	3	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅞
Brewing Cp Am 2	2	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
Bridgept Br ¼g	6	11½	11⅜	11½	
Briggs Mfg (2)	2	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
Bristol-My .40g	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
Bklyn-Man Tr	1	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Bruns-Balke ¼g	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	30	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Budd Mfg	6	5⅞	5½	5½	
Budd Mfg pf †	20	98	97¼	98	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Buffalo For .45g	1	17	17	17	
Bullard Co ¼g	3	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
Burling Mills .35g	10	26½	26	26½	
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	105½	105½	105½	
Burr Add M .60	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Bush Terminal	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf¾k †	170	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	10	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
Butte C&Z ¼e	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Byers (AM) Co	2	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ½
Byron Jack ½g	10	22	21½	21½	— ⅜
Calif Pack 1½	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Callanhan Z-Lead	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Cal & Hecla ¼g	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Campbell Wy ¼g	3	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Can D G Ale .60	6	20⅝	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
Can Sou Ry (3) †	40	36½	36	36	— ¾
Canad Pacific	10	10	9⅞	10	
Cap Adm pf 3	†100	43¼	42½	42½	— ½
Carc C & O (5) †	10	95	95	95	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	3	4¾	4½	4¾	
Case (JI) Co 7e	4	108	107	107⅞	— ⅛
Caterpil Trac (2)	5	44¾	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Celanese Co 1¼g	10	36½	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	50	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	60	125⅜	125	125	— ⅜
Celotex Corp ½	7	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Found .10g	25	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	— ⅛
C Ill Lt pf 4½ †	50	107	107	107	
Cent RR N J	9	11	10⅞	11	
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	7	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38½	38½	38½	
Certain-teed Prod	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	†180	58¾	58	58¼	+ ¾
Chain Belt ¼g	6	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Champ Pap&F ½g	5	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	6	23¾	22⅝	23¾	+1¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	59	44½	43¾	44½	+1
Chi & E Ill	5	8	7¾	8	
Chi & E Ill A .50g	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	8	6	5⅝	6	
Chi Gt W pf ¾k	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or ¼e	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	19½	19	19⅜	— ⅛
Chi PT pref2½ †	60	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+1⅜
Chi R Is & Pac	3	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Chi R&Pac 7 pf	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
Childs Co	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co ¾g	24	73⅜	72½	73⅜	+ ½
City Stores	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Clev Graph Br ½g	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	45¼	45	45⅛	— ⅛
Clett Peab ½g	2	35¼	35	35	— ⅜
Coca-Cola (3)	3	99	99	99	

Today's Sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	827,870
1943 volume to date	109,437,148
1942 volume to date	36,085,777

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Coca-Cola A (3)	†110	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½	9	19¾	19¼	19⅜	
Collins & Aik	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Col & South	†210	12	11½	11⅞	— ¼
Col & South 1pf †	30	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf †	10	11	11	11	
Col Br'cast A .30g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Col Br'cast B .30g	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Col G & El	48	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	58½	58	58½	
Col G&E 5 pf 5 †	20	54	54	54	
Colum Pict ½e	2	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
Colum Pict pf 2¼	1	35½	35½	35½	—1⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	88½	88½	88½	— ¼
Comi Credit (3)	7	34⅞	33½	34¼	— ⅜
Comi Invest Tr 3	8	37½	36¼	36¼	—1⅛
Comi Solvents .60e	10	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
Comwith & South	335	⅝	⅛	½	—⅛
Com & South pf	18	55¾	55½	55¾	— ⅜
Comwith Ed .70g	13	24½	24¼	24⅜	
Conde Nast .40e	2	7¼	7	7	
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Cons Copper .45e	27	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	43	19¾	19¼	19½	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	3	96½	96½	96½	— ⅛
Cons Fi'm Ind	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Cons Film I pf 1¾k	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cons Oil (1½)	21	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ½g	19	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
Cons R R Cuba pf	34	9½	8	9	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	17	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Cons Pr pf 4½ †	30	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
Container Co ½g	10	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½g	54	8½	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¼g)	8	31	30¾	31	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15g	19	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Cont Oil Del (1)	25	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (¼g)	2	23½	23	23	
Copperweld Stl .80	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Cop'weld pf 2½ †	200	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40 †	180	44¾	44	44½	
Corn Products 2.60	3	57⅜	57¼	57½	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	50	178¼	178¼	178¼	+ ⅜
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Coty Internatl	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	19	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5 †	60	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¾
Cream of Wh ¾eg	1	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
Crow Ck & S 1½e	2	23¾	23½	23¾	
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅜
Crown Zeller (1)	3	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	180	91¾	91	91¾	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	4	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅜
Cuba RR pf †	1060	19¼	18½	19¼	+1¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	1	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Cudahy Pack	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishg	32	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Curtis Pub pf †	70	73	72¾	73	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	23	8⅞	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ⅛g	1	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham ¼g	2	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
Davison Chem .60e	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Decca Records (1)	11	17¾	17	17¾	+1
Deere & Co 1.35e	11	34½	34	34½	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	33	33	33	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	32	17	16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	58	9	8⅝	9	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	120	23¾	23½	23½	+ ½
Detroit Edison .60g	17	18	18	18	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	
Diam T Motor ¼g	1	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ¼g	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Doehler Die C ⅜g	2	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
Dome Mines h.80g	21	20	19⅝	19¾	—1
Douglas Airc 5e	4	69	68½	68½	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	5	143¼	142¼	143¼	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 1½e	3	27	26¾	26¾	+ ½
Dunhill Int	2	7½	7	7	— ⅛
du Pont de N 1g	3	145	144½	145½	— ½
du Pont pf (4½)	1	128	128	128	
Duq Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	120	120	120	
Eastern Air L	5	37	37	37	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	161¼	160¾	161	— ½
East Kod pf 6 †	20	183	183	183	
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	40¾	40½	40½	— ¼
Edison Br Strs .80	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½g	3	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	45	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	7	50¼	49½	50¼	— ¼
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	10	53½	52¼	53½	
El Storage Bat 2	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Apr 27
Eng Pub Service	15	6⅞	6½	6¾	
Equit Off Bldg	5	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR (1e)	16	15¼	14¾	15⅛	— ⅜
Erie RR ct (1e)	121	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅜
Eureka V Cl ¼g	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Evans Products	3	9½	9¼	9¼	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	27½	27¼	27½	— ¼
Fairbanks Morse 1	4	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr 1¼g	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	10	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
Fed M & Sm 1g	1	27½	27	27½	
Fed Mot Tr .10g	5	5½	5⅜	5½	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	4	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
Fed D St pf 4½ †	50	88¾	88½	88¾	+1
Ferro Enamel	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ¾g	10	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¼
First N Strs 2½	4	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
Flintkote (1¼g)	1	17½	17½	17½	
Flintkote pf (4½)	10	105	105	105	+1
Follansbee Steel	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Follansbee S pf	†10	39½	39	39½	+ ½
Food Fair Strs (1)	3	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
Food Mach .35g	3	49	49	49	
Foster Wheeler	5	17¾	17⅜	17¾	— ¼
Fost W 6pf 1½ †	230	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	99½	99	99	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	4	22¼	21½	21½	— ⅝
Fruehauf pf 5 †	50	100	100	100	
Gabriel Co .10g	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) ¼e	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	1	14½	14½	14½	
Gen Am Trans 2e	4	2¼	41¾	42¼	— ¼
Gen Baking .30g	13	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	5	7¼	7⅛	7	
Gen Cable	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Gen Cable A	2	14½	14	14	—1⅜
Gen Cab pf3¼k †	70	84¼	83⅜	84	—1
Gen Cigar (1)	1	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	29	35¾	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Foods .80g	13	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	10	117½	117¼	117½	— ¼
Gen G & El A	47	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Gen G&El cv pf †	10	103	102	103	
Gen Mills (4)	3	88¾	88½	88½	— ¼
Gen Motors (1.50g)	40	50⅜	49¾	50⅜	+ ⅜
Gen O Adv A 3e	2	25½	25¼	25½	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq (¾g)	5	20¾	20	20	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .10g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gen Pub Service	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	1	19	19	19	
Gen Real & Util	21	1	1	1	
Gen Refract .30g	5	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†170	77¾	76	76¾	—1½
Gen Time Inst	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22	22	22	
Gen T & Rub ½g	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
Gillette S Raz .45a	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	17	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	47	47	47	+ ⅜
Gobel (Adolf)	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	3	2⅞	3	
Goodrich (BF) ½g	14	39⅞	39½	39½	— ½
Goodrich pf (5)	3	96¼	95¾	96¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R ½g	25	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+ ⅜
Goodyear pf (5)	2	99½	99	99	+ ¼
Gotham Hos (¼g)	30	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅜
Gotham H pf 7 †	20	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	25	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	10	6	5¾	6	
Granite C Stl .35e	5	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	140	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	28	16½	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	53	28¾	28	28½	
Gt West Sugar (1g)	6	26½	26	26½	
Green (HL) (2a)	4	41	41	41	— ½
Greyhound Cp (1)	20	17	16⅞	17	
Grum Air En 1¼e	1	15¾	15¼	15¾	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gulf M&O pf 2½g	5	38½	38½	38½	— ½
H					
Ham Watch pf 6 †	10	105	105	105	
Herb-Walker ½g	13	17½	16⅞	17⅛	
Hat Co pf 6½ †	90	99	99	99	—1
Hayes Mfg	8	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5 †	110	98½	97¾	97¾	— ½
Hercules Motor 1	4	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
Hercules Powd ½g	2	81¼	81	81	— ½
Hollander (A) ½g	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Homestake Min	5	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh A 2½	1	37	37	37	— ½
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	4	14½	14	14	— ⅛
Household F pf 5 †	10	107½	107½	107½	— ½
Houston Oil	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Hudson B M&S k2	9	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Hupp Motor	16	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
I					
Illinois Central	21	14¼	13¾	14⅛	
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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	6½	7½
American Barge Line Co	9½	10¼
American Hardware Co	36	37
American Manufacturing	36	39
American Manufac 5 pf	83¾	..
American Wringer Co	5⅜	6¼
†Amoskeag Company	21⅜	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	70¾	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37⅜
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	49¾	53½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24½	26⅜
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14⅜	16¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24⅜	26⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106¾	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14¾	15⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	60¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅞	19¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37½	40¼
Brown Co	1.60	1.90
Brown Co pf	28¾	30¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¼	8¼
Central Railway Signal A	99	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	15½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	40½	43½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	22	23¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25¾
Draper Corporation	65	68
Dwight Manufacturing Co	18	19⅝
Eastern Corporation	6½	7¼
Eastern Corporation pf	19½	21
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅜
Family Loan Society Inc	10½	11½
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	39½	42¼
Food Fair Stores 1st pf	19⅞	21¾
Fruit of the Loom	13⅞	15¼
General Fire Extinguisher	13¾	15¼
General Machinery	24¾	27
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9¼	10¼
Goodall Worsted Company	32	35
Graton & Knight Co	10⅞	12⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	90¾
Graton & Knight Co 2nd pf	20½	22¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32¼	34¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¼	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	10½	11¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	10¾	12
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15½	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19¾	21½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	32¼	34½
International Machine Tool	7¾	8¼
Keith George E Co	26½	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅝	20⅞
Landers Frary & Clark	31	33
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¾	21¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	32	34¾
Ludlow Mfg Associates	98½	102½
Marathon Paper Mills	39¾	41¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	87¾	91
Merck & Co	34½	36¾
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	110½	114½
Merrimack Manufacturing	39¾	43¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	89¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	30	33
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6	8¾
Nashawena Mills	17	21
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	33¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35¾	37¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	70	73¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	34½	36¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	8¾	10
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¼	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	47½	..
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36½
Nonquitt Mills	30½	34
Ohio Finance	11¾	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	34¾	37¾
Parker Appliance	13⅝	15½
Plymouth Cordage Company	107	111½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	29½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 3 pf	74¾	..
Quisset Mill	43¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¼	29¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	36½	38¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	37¼	..
Sanford Mills	31¾	34
Submarine Signal Co	25½	28
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	82¾	85¾
Tampax Inc	4¾	5½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	3¾
United Elastic Corp	14½	15¾
U S Envelope Company	83¼	87
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	111½	116½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	39½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	94	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29¾	32¼
Warner & Swasey Co	10⅞	12¾
Warren Bros Class B	29¾	32
Warren Bros Class C	9½	10½
West Point Manufacturing	42¼	45
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	14½

*Ex-dividend. † Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Blackstone G & E	4	1965	110¼	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1965	106¾	108¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1956	101¾	103¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	97¾	99¾
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	..
Narragansett El	3¼	1958	109¾	111¾
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106⅝	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105¼	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102¾	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¾	109¼

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	88¾	92¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	98¾	103¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	76⅞	79¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	101¾	150¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	88¾	73
General Water G & E $3 pf	38¾	41¼
Houston Lt & Power	53¾	55¾
Jamaica Water Supply	38	03½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	102¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	93¾	97¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	99¼	103¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99¾	103¾
New England Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9½	11⅜
Northern Natural Gas Co (com.)	28¼	30⅝
No States Power Del 5 pf	111	115
No States Power Rel 6 pf	54¼	57½
No States Power Dey 7 pf	58¾	61¼
Ohio Power 4½s pf	113	117
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	111¾	115¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	87¾	90¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	93¼	96¼
Public Service Ind	15¾	16¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	98½	101½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	101¾	104¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	91¼	94¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	98¼	101¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	11	12
Sierra Pacific Power So	15¾	17¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113½	..
Tampa Electric Co	21¼	23¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	100¾	104¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	98¾	102¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	13½	14½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17	19
Beverly Gas & Electric	28	..
Brockton Gas Light	5¾	6¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	102½	107½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	112½	117½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	85½	..
Conn Light & Power	35	37½
Eastern Utilities Asso	20½	22¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	20¼	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	32½	35¼
Green Mountain Power pf	53¾	57¾
Hartford Electric Light	46¾	49¾
Haverhill Electric	22¾	25½
Haverhill Gas Light	10¾	12
Holyoke Water Power	15⅜	17¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	32¾	35½
Lynn Gas & Electric	65¾	69½
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅜	15⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	29¾	31¾
Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	58¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	13⅝	15½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	42¾	44½
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	69¾	73½
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	65¾	69½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	15¾	17⅜
N E Public Serv $6 pf	14⅝	16⅛
Newport Electric	16¾	18¾
Providence Gas	7⅞	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	103½	110½
R I Pub Serv pf	30¾	33
Rockland Light & Power	8¼	7⅞
Springfield Gas Light	15	16⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	..
Western Mass Companies	23¼	25¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	341	351
Bankers Trust (1.40)	45½	47½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	80½	84½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	93¾	96¾
Chase National (1.40)	34¾	36½
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	45¾	47¾
Commercial (8)	192	200
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	15½	17½
Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (2.40)	43½	44¾
Empire Trust (3)	59½	62½
First National (80)	1360	1390
Guaranty Trust (12)	294½	299½
Irving Trust (.80)	13¾	14¾
Kings County (80)	1270	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	28¼	31¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	53	55
National City (1)	32	33½
New York Trust (3½)	52	54
Public (1⅓)	32	33½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5¾
United States (80a)	1140	1180

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	..
First National (2)	46¾	49¼
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	43	47½
National Shawmut (1)	22¾	24¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	..
Second National (4)	119	126
†State Street Trust (8)	235	..
United States Trust (.50)	8¾	10¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	14¾	16½
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	52½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	40¼	42¼
Continental Illinois (4)	96¼	100¼
First National Chicago (10)	316	324
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32	34¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	128½	133½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53¾	55¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¾	34¾
Agricultural (3a)	71½	74½
American Alliance (1a)	23	24½
American Casualty Co	10¾	11½
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insurance Newrk (1¾a)	14¾	15¾
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	54¼	56¾
American Reserve	14¼	15½
American Surety (2½)	54	56
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7	8
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	86½	87½
Boston (16a)	587	607
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	22¼
City of New York (½g)	17	18½
Connecticut General Life (1)	31¼	33¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36¾	38¾
Federal (1.40)	41	43
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	66	68
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	76½	79¼
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11	12
Franklin Fire (1a)	29½	29
General Reinsurance (2)	46½	49½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17½	18¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	43
Globe & Republic (½)	9½	10⅞
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¼	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	25⅞	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	92½	95½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28½	30
Homestead	15¾	16⅞
Insurance Co No America (2½)	76¾	78¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	39	41½
Knickerbocker (½)	9¾	10¾
Maryland Casualty	5½	6
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70	73
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6¾	7½
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	45¾	48¼
National Fire (2)	87½	89½
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
National Union (3a)	169	174
New Amsterdm Casualty (.97½g)	25¾	27½
New Brunswick (1½a)	31¾	33¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	47
New York Fire (.80)	15½	16¾
North River (1)	23¾	25¾
Northeast Insurance	4¼	5
Northern (3a)	98	102
Pacific Fire (5)	101½	105½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	43¾	45¾
Peerless Casualty Company	9¾	11¼
Phoenix (2a)	84¾	87¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13¾	14¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33½	35½
Reinsurance Corp New York (¼e)	5¾	6¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	25½	26⅝
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22½	24¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	268	278

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.99	3.27
Amerex Holding	19.875	21.375
American Business Shares	3.09	3.39
Axe Houghton Fund	12.64	13.59
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.35	103.49
Boston Fund	15.73	16.91
Broad Street Investing	24.91	26.83
Bullock Fund	13.79	15.12
Canadian Investment Fund	3.00	3.60
Century Shares Trust	26.80	28.82
Christiana Securities Co	2280.00	2380.00
Comomdity Corp	8.73	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	32.75	35.50
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.29
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	18.97	20.38
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.34	12.18
Equitable Invest Corp	28.19	30.31
Equity Corp $3 pf	21.875	23.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.86	18.16
Fund Investors Inc	20.02	21.94
General Capital	30.24	32.52
General Investors Trust	4.80	5.17
Incorporated Investors Tr	18.64	20.04
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.89
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.09	1.30

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		
B-1	32.69	S-1	....	25.25
B-2	27.36	S-2	....	13.91
B-3	19.01	S-1	....	10.39
B-4	10.05	S-4	....	4.59
K-1	16.52	K-2	....	18.27

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	37.70	....
†Loomis Sayles 3d Fd	36.70	....
Maryland Fund	3.75	4.35
Mass Invest Tr	19.89	21.17
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.61	10.33
Mutual Invest	10.22	11.16
Nation Wide Voting	1.21	1.33
New England Fund	11.74	12.85
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.50	18.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.51
Putnam Fund	12.81	13.70
Quarterly Income Shares	5.50	6.00
Railway & Light Sec	11.375	12.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	98.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.49	3.83
Scudder Stevens & Clark	66.67	67.41
Spencer Trask Fund	13.80	14.86
State Street Invest	73.65	79.14
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.40	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	15.51	17.07

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod,acc mod	2.58	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.56	....
Diversified Tr C	3.45	....
Diversified Tr D	5.15	5.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.44	5.28
Nation Wide Sec	3.44	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.875	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.98	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.52	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.46	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.10	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.24	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.50	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.58	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.125	1.50
First Boston Corp	13.75	15.125

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	113½	118½
Liberty Aircraft	12¼	13¼
N E Airlines	7⅞	8¾
Piper Aircraft	5½	6⅝
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾

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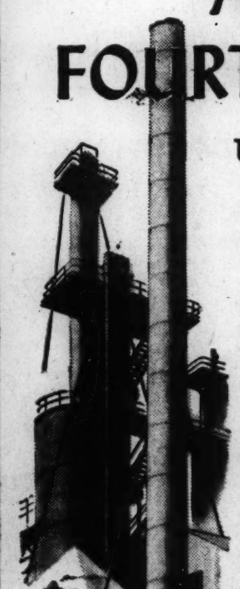
AMERICA'S FOURTH GREAT AGE



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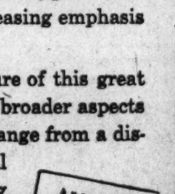

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Chamber Hears 100,000 Planes, 19,000,000 Ship Tons in '43

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP) — William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, announced today that nearly 100,000 airplanes would be built this year, an increase of nearly 50,000 over 1942 and said that "management and labor must be prepared for idle plants in wartime."

Mr. Batt, in a speech before the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said idle plants provide flexibility so that "if a sudden need arises we will have them available."

Chester C. Davis, war food administrator, said that farmers are "taking a patriotic chance for America" by planting every possible acre although faced with a shortage of labor and machinery, and expressed hope this year's food output would top last year's record.

Mr. Davis was unable to attend the Chamber of Commerce meeting because of the press of duties in Washington, but his talk was read by Deputy Administrator William Byrd.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, and Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, shared the program.

Mr. Batt, departing from a prepared address, said:

"Here is a danger that labor will slow down in the fear of being out of a job. What tomorrow may bring, no man can tell; what the next movement is, will have a vital effect on demand. We may suddenly hear of a great need and then we will need those idle plants."

Mr. Batt explained that the plane production covered all types of aircraft but that almost all of them now are engaged in some sort of war work.

Next Shortage

He said the next shortage, besides materials, will be a shortage of men because "you can't divert men like you can materials." In 1942, he added, "we were trying to make up for lost time and the rate of spending that spring was enormous with everybody blaming everybody else."

Mr. Batt said that 1942 was a "shaking down process," and he expressed confidence that the production situation now is under fairly good control. He said that there was a fairly well balanced natural production budget and that America's war economy was becoming "a solid institution."

Admiral Land, who is also War Shipping Administrator, reported that nearly 19,000,000 deadweight tons of dry cargo vessels and tankers will be constructed in American yards this year, as compared with more than 8,000,000 tons last year.

He described the record made by American industry during the last two years as "the greatest shipbuilding chapter in world history."

He said that the nation has the capacity to build at least 20,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping annually as long as necessary and asserted that if the steel and essential manpower are available, "we can produce approximately 2,000 merchant ships a year."

Tracing the vast expansion in shipbuilding in the United States since 1937, Admiral Land said employment in American shipyards producing merchant and naval ships and keeping United Nations vessels in repair had passed the 1,300,000 mark and soon would reach 1,500,000. Almost a million other workers, he said, are employed in plants feeding materials and parts to the shipyards.

"When ships that were originally scheduled to be built in 210 days are being delivered into service in barely more than 50 days, American know-how is at work with a vengeance," he said. "That is at least a partial answer to Hitler's submarine challenge.

Tops 1917-22 Output

"Since Pearl Harbor, American shipyards have built more merchant tonnage than the total steel ship production under the Emergency Fleet Corporation's program in the entire five years of the first World War program, from 1917 through 1922."

The war shipping administrator urged as a postwar slogan, "Travel and ship American," and said that never again must "we allow our merchant marine to become the nation's crosseyed stepchild."

Japanese Expansion Checked

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, says the expansion of Japanese forces in the Pacific has been checked and that he believes the submarine menace in the Atlantic should be under control within the next four to six months.

Speaking last night at a dinner meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. King said:

"In December of 1941 we were apprehensive—both the military and the civilian population—whether the Western Hemisphere would be invaded. We don't worry about that now. The expansion of the Japanese forces has been checked."

He added that "just as we are confronted with the submarine menace in the Atlantic, so are the Japanese confronted with a submarine menace in the Pacific." There was evidence, Admiral King said, "that the Japanese are badly pinched for ships."

Last Resort

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, said at the morning session that the ODT regarded travel rationing "as a last and desperate resort" to be used only if the public failed to adjust "its travel habits to war necessities."

The ODT director said that there exists danger "of concentrating too much attention in highway transportation on the rubber shortage" to the neglect of the problem of meeting the manpower shortage already felt by the industry.

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, said that "insurance dollars are fighting dollars" in their morale effect and in "helping the fight against price inflation."

Mr. Jones said that the War Damage Corporation, a subsidiary of the R. F. C., was "one of the finest examples" of the co-operation between government and business "for the public good." He indicated that the corporation had already issued over $122,000,000,000 in policies for protection of property against enemy bombings.

Charles C. Dickinson, president of the National Coal Association, said that the coal industry had met the nation's war fuel needs and pledged the industry would exceed last year's production peak "if we have the men, the materials, and the railroad cars to load."

Mr. Dickinson termed the method of negotiating the biennial wage agreements "archaic," and said that at the wage conferences "lesser lights and acolytes are paraded on the stage day after day to make exaggerated, absurd, misleading and deceptive statements with regard to earnings, cost of living and living conditions."

A. E. Mallon, Vice-President and Treasurer of Pillsbury Flour Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., speaking at a foreign trade session of the organization's 31st annual meeting, said it was his opinion that the number one United States program for winning the peace was extension of the Trade Agreements Act.

Boston Stocks

April 28

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	112	112	112	110
.10a	Bird & Son, Inc	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
2.00a	Bos & Albany	94	93¾	94	93¾
2.00	Bos Edison	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	65¼	65	65	65
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	38	27	27½	28¼
..	B&M D pf	5½	5½	5½	6
..	B&M st A pf	5¾	5½	5½	5½
..	B&M st C pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
..	Bos&Prov	30	30	30	30
.75d	Copper Range	6½	6½	6½	6¾
4.50	BG&P pr pf	86¾	86¼	86¼	86¼
..	F Mass St Ry	4	4	4	3¾
..	East M SR pf B	38	38	38	33¾
..	East Mass A	12½	11¾	12½	12
.25a	Eastern SS	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
1.00	Employers Grp	33	32¾	32¾	33
..	Hath Bak B	85c	85c	85c	85c
1.50a	NE Tel&Tel	104	103¾	104	104
..	Quincy Mkt	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.80	Shawmut Ass	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
..	Isle Royale	1½	1½	1½	1½
.55d	Lamson	4½	¼	4½	4½
3:00d	Lamson pf	35	35	35	35
..	Maine Cent	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¾
..	Maine Cent pf	30	27½	27½	27½
..	Mass Util As	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
1.00a	Mergenthaler	45	45	45	43
.80a	Torrington	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
3.00	Un Twist Drill	31	31	31	31¼
2.00	Unit Shoe M	68½	68	68	67¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate.

New York Curb

Closing Prices — Prices to 2:35

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
10	Acme Wire (½g)	19	19	19
100	Aero Sup B (.10g)	8	8	8
900	Aire Assoc (¼g)	2¾	2½	2½
200	Air-Way Elec (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
50	Allied Int Inv pf	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Alum Co Am (1g)	123	123	123
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110¾	110¾	110¾
200	Am Beverage	1¼	1⅛	1
100	Am Book (½g)	30¾	30¾	30¾
300	Am Cap pf (.15k)	21	20½	20½
100	Am Cit Pal B	2¾	2¾	2¾
2600	Am Cyan B (.60)	37¾	36¾	37¼
1500	Am&Fgn P war	⅝	⅝	⅝
1700	AmGas&El (1.60)	34¾	34½	34¾
475	AmGas&El pf (4¾)	107½	107	107
100	Am Gen (.15g)	5	5	5
300	Am L& AT (1.20)	18¾	18¼	18¼
1000	Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Am Republ (.35e)	9¼	9	9¼
800	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Am Superpw pf	13	11¾	11¾
2100	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4½	4¾
200	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	2	1¾	1¾
70	Appal El Pr pf (4½)	104¾	104¾	104¾
100	Ark Nat Gas	3	3	3
600	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3½	3½
100	Ark N Gas pf	9½	9½	9¾
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Atl Rayon (¼g)	8	8	8
1200	Atlas Corp war	1½	1½	1½
100	Atlas Ply (.60g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
600	Automat Prod (½g)	3½	3½	3½
300	Avery & Sons (½e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
60	Axton-Fish A	70¼	70	70¼
350	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	38	36	38
1100	Baldwin Loco war	5½	5½	5½
200	Baldwin Rub (½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
5400	Barium Stk Bl	3¼	2¾	3¼
300	Basic Refract (.10g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Beech Aircraft (1e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Birds & Fdy (1)	9	8¾	9
200	Blias (E W) (2)	14½	14¾	14¾
100	Blue Ridge	2½

Hughson Is Top Hurler In Circuit

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With two victories and no earned runs allowed in 18 innings, Tex Hughson today was where ball players say he belongs—at the head of the pitching parade in the American League.

By beating the New York Yankees yesterday, 5-1, in the local Fenway opener of the Red Sox, the Texan with the tricky right-hand assortment ran his string of scoreless 1943 innings to 17 before an enemy run had crossed his path. And even then it should have been avoided, coming as it did as a result of Ford Garrison's three-base muff of Charley Keller's towering fly ball in the ninth.

Six Straight

Going back a few months, Hughson has now won six in a row. Actually, he has not tasted an American League setback since Sept. 10, 1942, when Hal Newhouser of the Tigers beat him, 5-4, at Briggs Stadium, Detroit. In two years, Tex has taken the Yankees six times, with just one defeat. Yesterday, incidentally, marked New York's initial defeat of the spring campaign.

The departure of Pete Fox for Evansville and his draft board examination brought the veteran Al Simmons into the Red Sox outfield. The move proved profitable, as Al, operating from left field, made two hits and drove in a pair of runs. Consequently, he was leading the club with a .667 average this afternoon as the Fenway series with the Yankees continued.

Needs Miles

It is fortunate for Manager Joe Cronin that he has Dee Miles. With Fox gone, the Sox are left without a single 1942 holdover in the outfield. Garrison and Tom McBride, although fair, already have shown lack of seasoning, and Miles will certainly get a chance to play regularly once he gets in shape. In defense of Garrison's error behind Hughson, however, it must be said that the boy was combating a high wind.

The Sox will look better when fellows like Eddie Lake, Jim Tabor and Tony Lupien start hitting. Lupien connected harshly three times yesterday, but all were caught deep by Yankee Roy Weatherly in center field.

Jim Tobin failed to stop the Giants at the Polo Grounds, but a trio of new Braves continued to hit well. Charley Workman today leads the club with a sensational .727 mark, Joey Burns stands at .462 and Eddie Joost is at .308.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox-Yankee series closes tomorrow . . . The Philadelphia Atheltics come in on Friday, Ladies' Day, for the first of four engagements . . . Meanwhile, the Braves are at the Polo Grounds until tomorrow, after which they move to Shibe Park, Philadelphia . . . Joe Gordon had his best day of the year against Hughson, getting three singles and a double . . . Ditto on Charley Keller, who had a double and single . . . Hughson left 14 Yankees stranded on the bases . . . As they say in the dugout, he had it when he needed it.

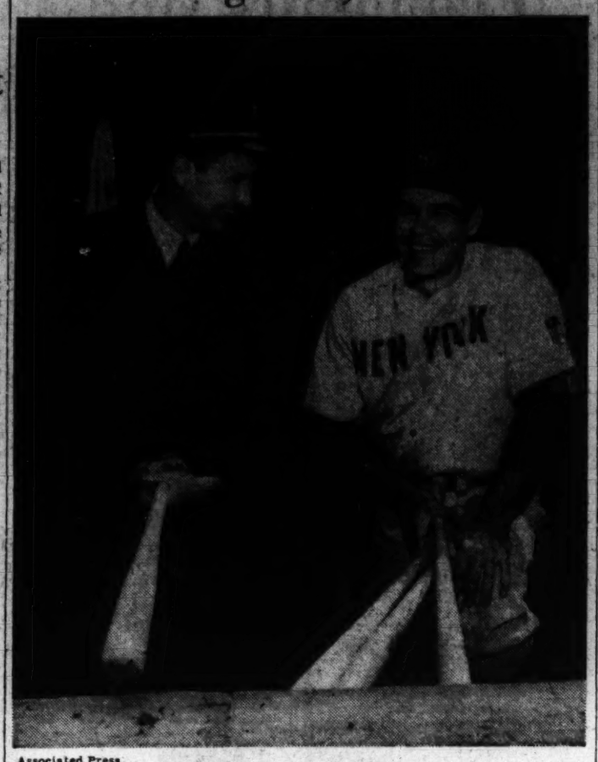
Greg Rice Joins Merchant Marine

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Greg Rice, America's greatest middle-distance runner, becomes a member of the U. S. Merchant Marine tomorrow.

Officials of the Merchant Marine Academy at Great Neck on Long Island said today that Greg would join the staff as a chief specialist in the physical training department. Rice, previously, had been rejected by the army.

Iowa's three leading scorers—Tom Chapman in basketball, Vito Lopin in swimming, and Lee Farmer in track—are in the Army.

Discussing Hits, No Doubt



Associated Press

Ted Meets an Old Friend

Ted Williams, left, former Boston Red Sox outfielder and leading American League batter for the last two seasons, talks over old times with Charlie Keller of the New York Yankees, who may be Ted's successor this season. Williams is now a naval aviation cadet.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

From the Press Box

In the press box at Fenway Park watching the Yankees and Red Sox sit Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky, Buddy Gremp, Johnny Sain and Joe Coleman, looking neat and fit in their Naval Aviation Cadet uniforms. All are due to move into Chapel Hill, N. C., early next month. The Red Sox are in the field and the game is ready to start. Tex Hughson is the Boston pitcher.

Gremp: "What, only two umpires? This must be the minor leagues."

Pesky: "Careful, chum, this is my league and you're my guest."

Sain: "Say, that Hughson looks fast from up here."

Williams: "He looks fast from down there, too, if you're hitting against him. He's really a great pitcher. He gives you that pitch outside, then in on your fists, then someplace else. He doesn't give you many good balls."

Stirnweiss reaches first base on a single, but Weatherly hits into a double play, Doerr to Lake to Lupien.

Sain: "Lake looks a little stronger on those double plays than you did, Johnny."

Pesky: "Sain, you've been on me all day. Get off."

Williams: "Just the same, I think Lake has a pretty good arm."

Gremp: "Yes, and Eddie takes a good cut at the ball, too. He ought to hit a few against this left field fence."

The Red Sox are at the plate and Hughson is seen walking up and down in the dugout.

Pesky: "Hey, Ted, Tex must have his stuff today, he's parading in front of the bench. I want to go down and see him if he wins."

Williams: "That Stirnweiss doesn't look terribly fast to me."

Pesky: "Well, he is. I think he gets a better jump than George Case and he's just as fast under way, Ted."

Sain: "They tell me that Foxx and Greenberg hit balls to the right of the flag pole, out of this park. Those are fair drives, brother."

Coleman: "Jack Wilson hit one into the center field bleachers, about 10 rows up."

Gremp: "Babe Ruth must have hit a few in here. Every ball park you walk into someone points and says: 'The Babe hit one over there.'"

Bump Hadley, who has just arrived: "The Babe would just flick that bat around and pop them over the fence in left field."

The Yankees are at bat again. Gremp: "Is this big Lindell a good hitter, Ted?"

Williams: "Well, I don't know. He hit all right while he was pitching, but it's different when you're playing every day. I used to think he could hit, but now I don't think so."

Newspaperman: "Doerr made a good play that time. Against the old ball he probably wouldn't have made the play. The ball would have been by him."

Pesky: "Oh, no. He'd have made it. Give the guy credit when he makes a good play. But I do think that the one Lupien hit a minute ago would have carried into the bullpen with the old ball."

Williams: "That Lupien is the only hitter I know who likes to hit with two strikes on him. And he hits it good. He never goes after that first ball."

Weatherly and Lindell bump going after a fly ball. Williams: "That's what happens when you put a pitcher in the outfield! Lindell will hear about that!"

Gremp: "Sit still, Pesky, you're shaking the press box."

Pesky: "I can't help it. I was sweating before the game even started. I'd make a rotten spectator."

Peacock slides a Texas Leaguer into left field. Williams: "Hey, Peacock, hit the ball like a man!" The crowd laughs.

Hadley: "Peacock used to wear me out. He beat me half a dozen ball games with swinging bunts. I couldn't quite get them, Dickey couldn't get them, nobody could get them."

Newspaperman: "Did you notice how quiet it is in the left field end of the grandstand, Ted?"

Williams: "Yes, but it wouldn't be if I was playing out there. The wolves would be howling!"

Newspaperman: "Just the same, you wouldn't mind being out there, would you?"

Williams, grinning: "No, I wouldn't mind."

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	3	1	.750
Cleveland	4	2	.667
St. Louis	2	1	.667
Washington	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	3	4	.429
Boston	2	3	.400
Detroit	2	3	.400
Chicago	1	3	.250

Results April 27

Boston 5, New York 1.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 2, Washington 1. (16 inns.)
St. Louis at Detroit, postponed.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	3	1	.750
Pittsburgh	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	2	.600
New York	2	2	.500
Cincinnati	2	3	.400
Chicago	2	3	.400
Boston	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	1	2	.333

Results April 27

St. Louis 7, Chicago 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 2.
New York 11, Boston 3.

When Purdue returned from its basketball trip to Michigan, Rudy Lawson, a guard, was missing. He received orders to report to the Army and proceeded at once to Erie, Pa.

Giants Park Good Target For Lombardi

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Although it has taken him 12 major league seasons to do it, slow-moving Ernie Lombardi now is a resident of the baseball park tailored to fit his batting.

The big catcher, a powerful right-handed hitter to left field, was traded to the New York Giants by the Boston Braves last night and now will aim at the nearest target for an orthodox batter in the major leagues.

Only 279 Feet

He cracked 20 home runs while with the Cincinnati Reds in 1939 where the left field foul line ambles on for 328 feet and he hit 11 last year with the Braves where the fence is 340 feet from home plate. But at the Polo Grounds, his new home, the barrier is only 279 feet away.

Lombardi, who led the National League in hitting both in 1938 and last season, came to the Giants in a swap for rookie catcher Hugh Poland and utility infielder Connie Ryan. Ryan cost the Giants a reported $40,000 a year ago and Poland was hailed as one of the best catching prospects to appear in a Giant training camp in years this spring.

The trio will don their new uniforms today although it is unlikely that Lombardi, a holdout until 10 days ago, will see action. He joined the Braves a day before the season opened and is not in playing condition.

Needed Punch

Acquisition of Lombardi is expected to give the Giants some of the punch it lost when catcher Harry Danning and first baseman Johnny Mize were inducted into the Army this spring. In the four games in the present season the Giants have hit for a collective average of .228 with Manager Mel Ott's .538 setting the pace.

Although Lombardi's bat has made him famous he also has built up a reputation for his sparing use of words. Former teammates aver that he plays 90 per cent of his games without speaking a word except for the signals he flashes to his pitchers.

Following the 1939 World Series, Lombardi was "ridden" for the snooze he took in the tenth and final inning of the last game while Charley Keller and Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees hurried across the plate while Lombardi and the ball rested only five feet away.

It wasn't until the middle of the next season that Lombardi got around to telling his mates that he had been stunned by Keller while chasing the ball.

Alfred Is First To Enter Annual IC4A Track Meet

Alfred University of Alfred, N. Y., alphabetical leader of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., is also first to nominate its entries for the 67th annual I. C. 4-A outdoor track and field championships scheduled at Triborough Stadium, Randalls Island, May 15.

Two men will represent Alfred, Edward L. Mooney, the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate A. A. pole vault champion, and Robert Meyer, 100-yard sprinter. Mooney tied for third in the indoor I. C. 4-A at Madison Square Garden, clearing 12 feet 6 inches, and tied for third again in the recent Penn Relays at the same height.

Conducted two weeks earlier than the traditional end-of-May date owing to accelerated academic schedules, the country's oldest track meet will be held on one day instead of two for the first time in modern annals. Trials will be held in the morning, where needed, with the finals in all racing events and most of the field events in the afternoon.

Signs With N. Y.

EASTON, Pa., April 28 (AP)—The Express said yesterday that Frank Hiller, of Irvington, N. J., Lafayette College pitcher who won 18 out of 20 games, has joined the New York Yankees of the American League and has been assigned to Newark of the International League, a Yankee farm.

The Express said Hiller received $5,000 for signing with the Yankees. Hiller took a local draft board examination last Friday and expects to be called up for another examination within 30 days.

Washburn Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have announced the sale of Pitcher George Washburn to the Montreal club of the International League. Washburn, a former New York Yankee farm hand, was obtained April 16 from the Phils in the deal which also brought Pitcher Johnny Allen back to Brooklyn.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 3, Buffalo 1.
Rochester 8, Jersey City 2.
Montreal at Baltimore, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 2.
Portland 6, San Diego 5.
Seattle at Sacramento, postponed.
San Francisco at Oakland, postponed.

Southern Association

Birmingham 4, New Orleans 3.
Chattanooga 19, Knoxville 8.
Memphis 8, Little Rock 3.
Atlanta 15, Nashville 4.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 27

Minnesota 5, Iowa 2.
Connecticut 16, Wesleyan 4.
Ohio State 10, Cincinnati 1.
Notre Dame 12, Michigan State 2.
Boston Coast Guard 13, Harvard 4.
Boston College 11, Boston University 5 (called after 5½ innings).
Northeastern 9, Rhode Island State 7.
Drew 19, Cathedral (N. Y.) 3.
N. Y. U. 4, Hofstra 3.
Temple-Rutgers, postponed.

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(Continued from previous page)

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the twenty-first article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

21—Cuba

The Cuban coat of arms, adopted during the period of the wars for independence, is formed by an ogive shield divided into three sections. In the left half of the lower part appears a segment of the three dark blue and white stripes of the Cuban flag. The blue stripes represent the three departments which originally composed Cuba—the Oriental, Central, and Occidental. The two white stripes represent the purity of the republican ideals. In the lower right half of the shield there is depicted a landscape of rural Cuba with two mountains in the distance and a royal palm tree in the foreground.

In the upper part of the shield one sees two rocky capes—the coasts of Yucatan and Florida; and between them, closing the strait, there is a golden key, indicating that Cuba, with her fine geographical position and rich natural resources, is the key to the Gulf of Mexico. The rising sun in the skyline is a symbol of the rising Republic. The central vertical axis of the shield rests upon a bundle of fasces, symbolizing the unity and fraternity of the Cubans. The Phrygian cap surmounting all is an emblem of Liberty, and the pentagonal silver star represents the star of Cuba.

A branch of holm oak on the left indicates the strength of purpose to preserve the Republic, and a branch of laurel at the right symbolizes victory over the evils that might threaten the consolidation of the Republic.

(Tomorrow: Luxemburg)

Did You Ever Wonder

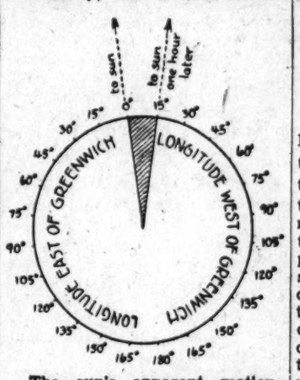
Why a Circle Is Divided Into 360 Degrees?

L. B. B., of Floral Park, Long Island, writes: "Could you explain how 360 degrees has been determined for a circle? Is there a relation between this 360° and longitude being 15° an hour?"

On the face of it, one might very reasonably wonder why a right angle is not divided into 100°, making the entire circle 400° instead of 360°. Working with even hundreds would seem simpler and easier than with 90, 180, 270, and 360, particularly to persons used to the decimal system.

From ancient times, the Chinese have divided their circles into 365¼ parts. This is because the sun completes its apparent annual course around its orbit in about 365¼ days. By dividing the circle of its celestial path into 365¼ parts, the sun daily passes through one Chinese degree of arc.

Similarly, our division of the



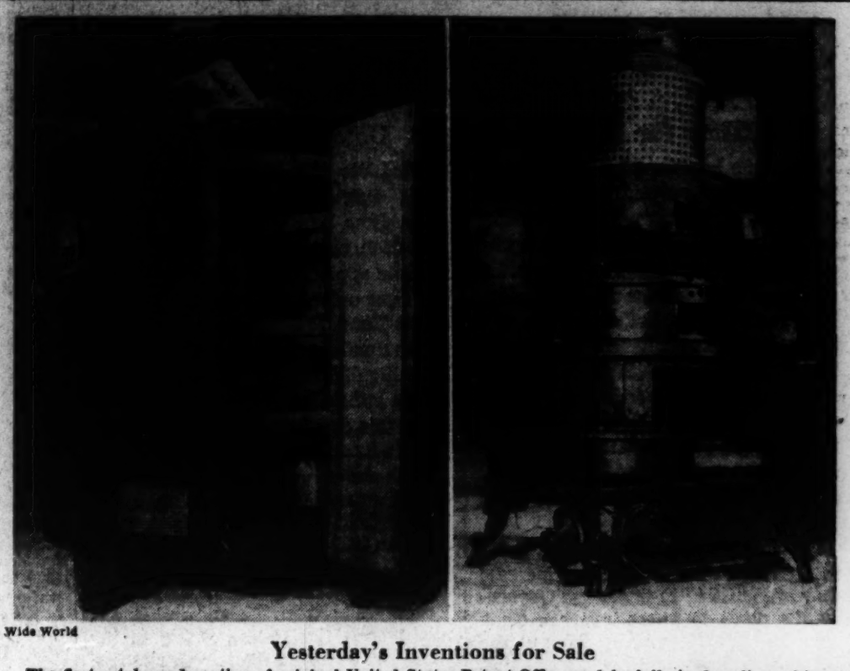
The sun's apparent motion traverses 15° of longitude or 1/24 of its circular path in one hour.

circle into 360 parts probably originated with the ancient Babylonians, who associated this number with the days of the year.

According to Murray's Oxford English Dictionary, the division of the circle into 360 degrees appears to have been originally applied to the circle of the zodiac (an imaginary belt in the heavens including the paths of the moon and the principal planets and having the sun's path as its middle line), a degree being the stage or distance traveled by the sun each day, according to the ancient Babylonian computation, just as a "sign" of the zodiac represented the space passed through in a month. The zodiac, thus, was divided into 12 signs.

As to the relation between the practice of dividing the circle into 360 parts and longitude being 15 degrees an hour, the earth's equator is divided into 360° of longitude, 180° east and 180° west of the meridian of longitude which passes through Greenwich, England.

The sun, in its apparent daily journey around the earth, traverses 360° of longitude in 24 hours. In one hour, consequently, it traverses 1/24 of 360, or 15° of longitude.—W. P. Keasbey.



Wide World

Yesterday's Inventions for Sale

The first catalogued auction of original United States Patent Office models, full-sized replicas of inventions on which patents were issued up to the year 1880, was opened recently at the Architectural League in New York City. Several of the models have a modern appeal in these wartime days. For example, the octagonal contrivance on the left is a meat safe. The foresighted inventor patented this device in 1867. We are told that the racks were for segregating the choice cuts of meat! In those days there may have been cuts to segregate. On the right we have a coal burner patented in 1874. The interesting feature of this model is that it has five ovens and was designed for heating as well as cooking.

Words of Current Interest

Adamic—*A-dam'-ik* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second *a* short, *i* short).

Goes back to the seventeenth century in this form and in the form also of "Adamical." An adjective coined to describe something or somebody having the moral or physical traits of Adam; or, again, to denote that which belongs to the period of Adam as the beginning of the world. In any case, the context must determine the particular rhetorical intent.

Mimicry—*mim'-ik-ri* (*i*'s short).

The word "mimic," used both as noun and as adjective, is found current in the seventeenth century; the noun "mimicry," defined as that which closely imitates the manner of persons or characteristics of things, is put to use in the eighteenth century. Descends through Latin from a Greek stem and brings its ancient meaning along.

Modus operandi—*Mo'-dus op'-e-ran'-di* (*o* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*, *o* and *a* short, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, *i* long).

A Latin phrase evidently patterned on the lines of the terminology which grammarians and linguists in Roman Imperial times employ. "Manner of working"; applied in the seventeenth century to things; and later, when expression had grown more supple and thinking more social, to persons.

Voluble—*vol'-u-b'l* (*o* short, *u* quick-long as in *unite*). The meaning, "fluent," gets attached to the word in the sixteenth century and indeed rather takes possession. By derivation, however, it should carry the idea of something flexibly turning and winding (Latin *volvere*, "to roll").

Brevities

Grit: You can't fool all the people all the time, but you can't keep a politician from trying.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Ma hopes that the Hot Springs food conference will yield more result than the ones she has from time to time with the neighborhood meat man.

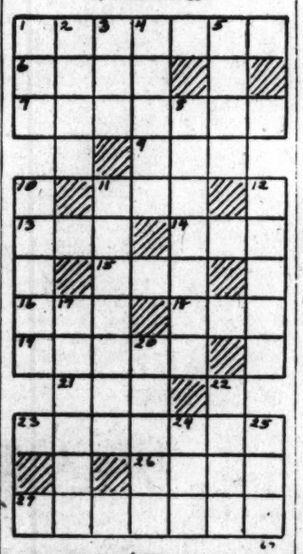
Brubaker in The New Yorker: There are credible reports that the Nazis are demanding that the Italians make full use of their fleet. In all probability the Duce's Navy will have to abandon its harbors and neutrality.

Rivers of Asia

Four of the greatest rivers of Asia—the Yangtze, Mekong, Salween and Irrawaddy—flow within 60 miles of each other in Lisuland, mountainous border between China and Burma.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—One trained to manual dexterity in some mechanic art or trade is what?
6—What part of sweet potato is eaten as vegetable?
7—What is capital of Venezuela?
8—Rolled.
11—What is name of Adam Bede's dog?
13—Frozen water.
14—What is small object from which ball is driven in golf?
15—What is a plural of "or"?
16—What country is separated from Sweden by Kjölen Mountains (abbr.)?
18—Possessive pronoun.
19—Henry Purcell, English composer, played what instrument?
21—Kindred.
23—Who was Christian disciple at Damascus to whom Paul was sent after his conversion?
26—Who is one of principal characters in "Last Days of Pompeii"?
27—Agamemnon was king of what place?

Down

1—What is an object having a bowlike curvature?
2—What is color of certain horses?
3—What is a rocky pinnacle or peak?
4—Ligurian Sea indents what country?
5—Par.
6—Corcoran holds what rank in "H. M. S. Pinafore"?
10—What musical instrument does Lily Pons play?
11—The Salilla is a river of what State of U. S.?
12—What birds are tended by heroine of opera "Königskinder"?
17—What friends would you visit to see standing stones of Stennis?
20—What is first name of Miss Lisle, celebrated in song?
22—Charles —— Gibson.
24—Electrified particle is what?
25—To observe.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God.—II Sam. 23:3

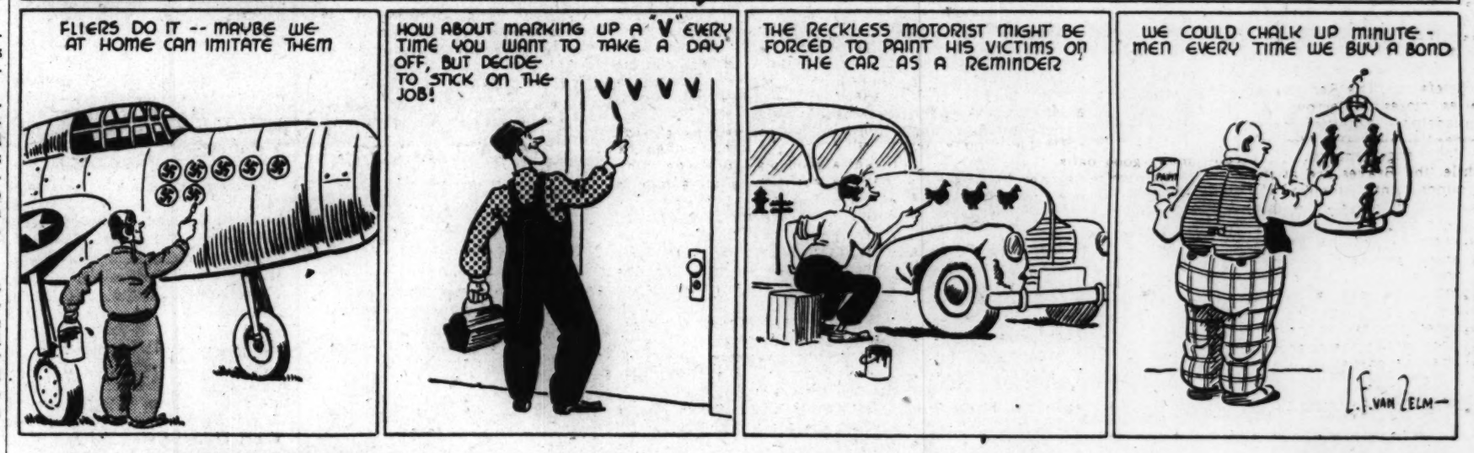
Daily Anecdote

Kept His Word

Henry James discovered early in his career that he could express himself much better with his pen than he could in public speech, and ever after fought shy of after-dinner speaking. Once, however, at a dinner given in his honor in New York, the famous writer was persuaded to express himself in a few simple sentences.

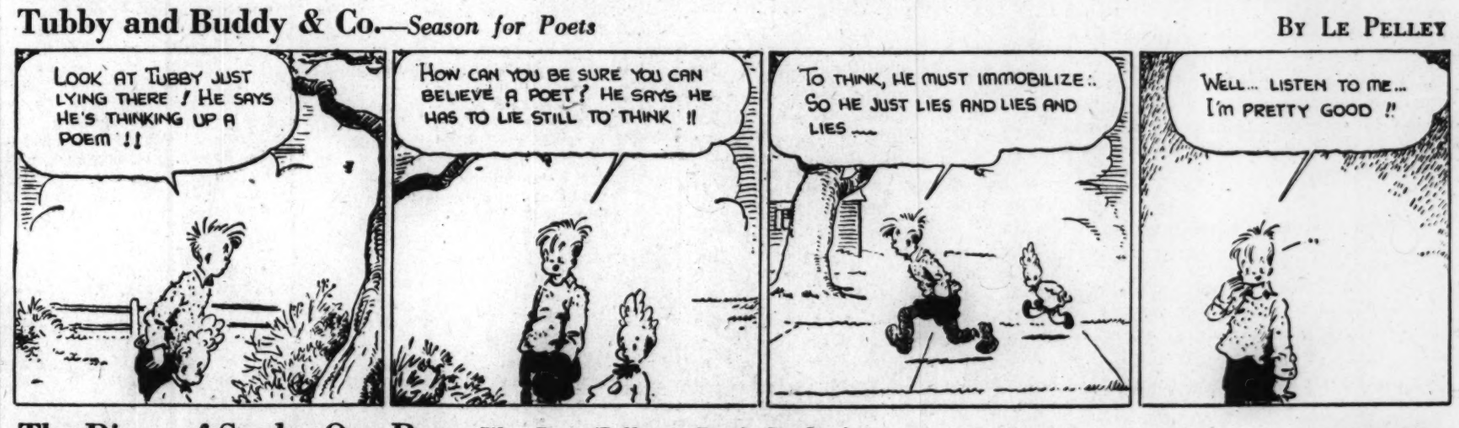
"You know, gentlemen," he began, "that I never make speeches." Then after delivering himself of what proved to be a few particularly well-chosen remarks, the modest author concluded, "I told you, gentlemen, that I never made speeches. Now you can see that I have not broken my rule."

NEWS ITEM— WHY CAN'T WE DO AS OUR FLIERS DO?


FLIERS DO IT -- MAYBE WE AT HOME CAN IMITATE THEM
HOW ABOUT MARKING UP A "V" EVERY TIME YOU WANT TO TAKE A DAY OFF, BUT DECIDE TO STICK ON THE JOB!
THE RECKLESS MOTORIST MIGHT BE FORCED TO PAINT HIS VICTIMS ON THE CAR AS A REMINDER
WE COULD CHALK UP MINUTE-MEN EVERY TIME WE BUY A BOND
L. F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Season for Poets*

By Le Pelley


LOOK AT TUBBY JUST LYING THERE! HE SAYS HE'S THINKING UP A POEM!!
HOW CAN YOU BE SURE YOU CAN BELIEVE A POET? HE SAYS HE HAS TO LIE STILL TO THINK!!
TO THINK, HE MUST IMMOBILIZE: SO HE JUST LIES AND LIES AND LIES....
WELL... LISTEN TO ME... I'm PRETTY GOOD!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Boss Talks a Good Garden!*

By Rodgers

To hear the Boss talk about it, you'd think something wonderful had happened-
But pshaw-
I went to see for myself-
And all I could find was one tiny sprout!
Even when it grows up it'll only be an ol' beet or carrot or something like that!
Phooie!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Get the Idea*

By The Hagers

"Dependable," said Bud. "That word Is too big for a little bird."
"When we are thoughtful and obey, And do the right thing every day,
The word 'dependable'," said I, "Will rightfully to us apply."
"I get it," Bud replied. "We three Will start right out to earn our 'D'."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Time for Honesty

The time has come for the Government to stand up and be strong and honest in its dealing with the soft-coal deadlock. The people expect integrity of their leaders. Peace at any price, obtained by subterfuge and by tricking the public, will not suffice.

The coal miners have a case. They have not enjoyed as high pay as has come to many in war industry. They do not work a full year, because the country could not consume all the coal they would then produce, and their annual income is down in comparison with much of industry.

On the other hand, they have already received all the wage increase they are entitled to under the Government's plans to avert inflation. They have had the 15 per cent raise of the Little Steel formula. The $2 a day that John L. Lewis asks would make an additional advance of around 25 per cent, according to Washington labor officials. If this were given, every other union that could would demand as much. The Little Steel formula would be completely knocked out. Barriers to inflation would vanish. Thousands of applications for advances, which employers are willing to give, have been refused by the War Labor Board.

Incidentally, there are multitudes of other workers in the United States who have not seen a wage advance as large as the miners have already had. But they are not in any one group—and not organized.

As ways out, possibilities for settlement of the dispute without upsetting the Little Steel formula are visible, a number of labor officials believe. They point to the portal-to-portal plan urged by Mr. Lewis, whereby a miner would be paid for time from entering the mine to leaving, instead of as at present from the time he reached the place in the mine where he works. The operators contend this is figured in the present wage. Miners are also bearing certain expenses the operators should carry, it is said, such as for lights on their hats, special types of boots, etc.

Here is where the chance for chicanery comes in. If the industry should properly pay for certain items the miners now carry, these changes should be ordered, and if portal-to-portal pay is right, it should go through. The War Labor Board has all the facilities to find the facts and the miners should submit their case to the Board. But no such changes should be made as a shady sleight-of-hand escape from a strike. The War Labor Board should judge the truth, regardless of the expediency.

If the honest facts do not warrant an increase sufficient to avoid a strike, and there is no other way out, it would be better to have a showdown. It will be possible for the Government to beat Mr. Lewis's shortsighted and mistaken leadership in projecting a disastrous strike in wartime. If all checks are lifted, it will not be possible later to beat inflation.

They Met a Challenge

While the news columns are publishing stories about war workers' prosperity, and the general improvement in many lines of business for that reason, not so much publicity has been given to a large class of Americans whose livelihood the war practically destroyed. How these men—and women, too—have met and conquered such adverse circumstances would make an epic.

In another part of this newspaper today is published a full-page advertisement which pays tribute to one such group, the automobile dealers. Despite the fact that their business "nosedived" last year to one-thirtieth of a normal year's business, most of this company's 3,000 dealers have managed to stay in business. The ratio is probably applicable to other dealers. Some have converted their shops to "bits and pieces" war plants; others have kept civilian transport rolling, converted their lots into scrap collection centers, become official tire inspection stations, and carried on with courage, though not always with profit.

Thousands of salesmen—not only automobile salesmen, but those selling almost every conceivable type of goods not essential to the war effort—underwent similar experiences. Bookkeepers, clerks, mechanics skilled in peacetime occupations all found their means of livelihood gone, and had to adjust their living and activities radically. Most of them are doing their bit, if not in uniform, then in some other patriotically useful fashion. We join the advertiser in saluting these citizens who have met a challenge.

Objective in Finland

Whatever American pressures are being exerted against Finland, it is clear from Washington reports that American objectives are limited by a realistic appreciation of Finland's position, not only in relation to Germany but to Russia.

The Russian angle of the question has been highlighted in the last few days by the Polish-Russian flare-up. Moscow made this development an opportunity to state its attitude on border questions, and its statement, taken together with earlier ones, indicates Russian intentions to hold on to those lands acquired between 1939 and the German attack on Russia.

In these circumstances American intervention between Finland and Russia might open the United States to the charge of "selling a small country down the river." The recent Stockholm report—that the United States had offered to intervene but that Finland had sent this offer to Berlin for Hitler's approval—has been followed by a more likely explanation of the American position.

Washington gives the impression that it hardly expects to be able to pull Finland out of the war. In that case the objective of American diplomacy must be to prevent Finland from giving important aid to any Axis offensive against Russia this summer, and generally to make the Finnish war effort of little value to the Nazis.

Good Music Is Popular, Too

Three sailors rushed eagerly up to the ticket counter at a USO club. No tickets? But they had left their names, they protested. Finally two passes were produced, and the third sailor sighed in disappointment. "Don't you think there'd be room for just one more?" he asked plaintively.

These boys were not begging for tickets to a jam session, a musical show, or a movie. What they wanted to hear was a symphony concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, just returned from a concert tour of England for the benefit of war relief, brought back word that there is urgent need to send the highest type of artist to entertain the troops abroad. Authorities are wrong, he asserts, who take it for granted that all the boys want is the lighter type of entertainment.

Mr. Menuhin's statement is corroborated by Miss Winifred Heidt, concert and opera singer, who has just been overseas on a USO camp tour. Miss Heidt reports that at every post she visited groups of young men would gather to talk to her about serious music.

Further testimony—if any is needed—to the hearty appetite of many young Americans for good music may be found in the enthusiasm with which the boys have attended camp concerts by the top-ranking symphony orchestras. In Boston, servicemen are invited to play in special "classical jam sessions" under the baton of Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra. They have responded with alacrity to the invitation.

All this calls for more than just a smile of approval. Public support of organizations supplying this type of entertainment for the boys is needed now, and will be needed increasingly as the men are sent to areas remote from civic centers.

The Panama Agreements

First by treaty in 1939, and now by an executive agreement approved in Congress, the United States has brought its relations with the Republic of Panama to a new stage of practical cordiality.

Public works and commercial real estate in Colon and Panama City go to Panama under the agreement just completed. In return Panama has already liberally granted the use of sites for military bases on its restricted territory.

The agreement simply rights a long-standing economic injustice. Panamanians for years have complained that the United States was realizing, in commercial rents from Panamanian citizens, a sum that offset the $250,000 paid annually to Panama for the entire Canal Zone.

In the treaty of 1939 Panama won its point that the $250,000 should be paid in gold dollars, instead of depreciated paper.

In the agreement of 1943 the United States wins a clearer conscience. Panama is repaid in part for its sacrifices on behalf of greatly augmented defenses for the Panama Canal.

Our Readers Say—

Bulgarian Claims on Macedonia

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Greek Office of Information sent you a letter which appears to call for some plain speaking.

There has never been any Yugoslavian Macedonia, and the only "Greek" Macedonia that can be mentioned is a small strip of coastland together with some isolated villages farther inland. The native inhabitants of Macedonia are chiefly Bulgarian.

In expelling Greeks from Macedonia the Bulgars are only doing the Greeks the honor of emulating their procedure after they took Macedonia away from Bulgaria after the first Balkan War in 1913 and after the World War.

Both in the Balkan war and after it the behavior of the Greeks was honorable as compared with that of the Serbs. Greece at least did have a legitimate claim to the coastal part of Macedonia. Serbia has never had any kind of a valid claim on any part of Macedonia; historically their claim is founded on the conquest of Stephan Duschan, 1330–55, but after his death this old Bulgarian territory again returned to the rule of Bulgar princes.

The Serbian element in Macedonia was virtually non-existent, but the Serbs built up a small Serb party and subsidized it by providing schools and churches which gave free instruction in Serbian, an inducement to parents to send their children to these institutions. The Bulgars incurred great odium by attacking the Serbs and Greeks in 1913; however Serbian troops had occupied territory that Serbia already had agreed should go to Bulgaria at the end of the first Balkan War against Turkey, and flatly declined to get out of it.

During World War One, England recommended to Serbia that she yield the disputed territory to the Bulgars. Later, however, after the Serbs had refused to do this, thus making Bulgarian participation on the side of the Central Powers a certainty, the English and French cold-bloodedly violated Greek neutrality and to palliate this act, favored a Serbo-Greek division of Macedonia at the expense of Bulgaria.

The American delegations at the peace conference upheld the rights of Bulgaria, warning that trouble would result if the extravagant Serb and Greek demands were conceded; after the American withdrawal, however, the Serbs and Greeks were left free by France and England to impose their wills.

The writer, insofar as the Greeks and Bulgars are concerned, is entirely neutral. The purpose of this letter is merely to call attention to the fact that if Macedonia is split up again between the Serbs and Greeks, there will be more trouble at no distant date. The Bulgars have definite claims to Macedonia—better than those possessed by the Greeks and Serbs. Bulgar aspirations cannot be entirely ignored again merely because Bulgaria has picked the losing side and their opponents the winning one.

Noroton Heights, Conn. S. W. GOULD

"Flowing From Over the Sea"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following is an incident in the work of a London Almoner during the Battle of Britain, in gratitude to America:

They are listening, they are stirring
They have seen the pretty garments,
The gay and laughing colours,
The little bags and baubles
Filled with tiny treasures,
And things so good to see,
And then I tell the story
Of loving hearts that sent them.
The hands of love that made them.
There are little notes from children,
Sending their dearest treasures,
And mother-love is seen and felt
Flowing from over the sea.
It has reached and lapped the children round
With joy and harmony—
With eager hands they beckon,
With smiles and bubbling laughter
They touch the little garments,
Find the treasures in the pockets,
The bags so full of wonder,
The words of love and friendship,
The message of the comrade.

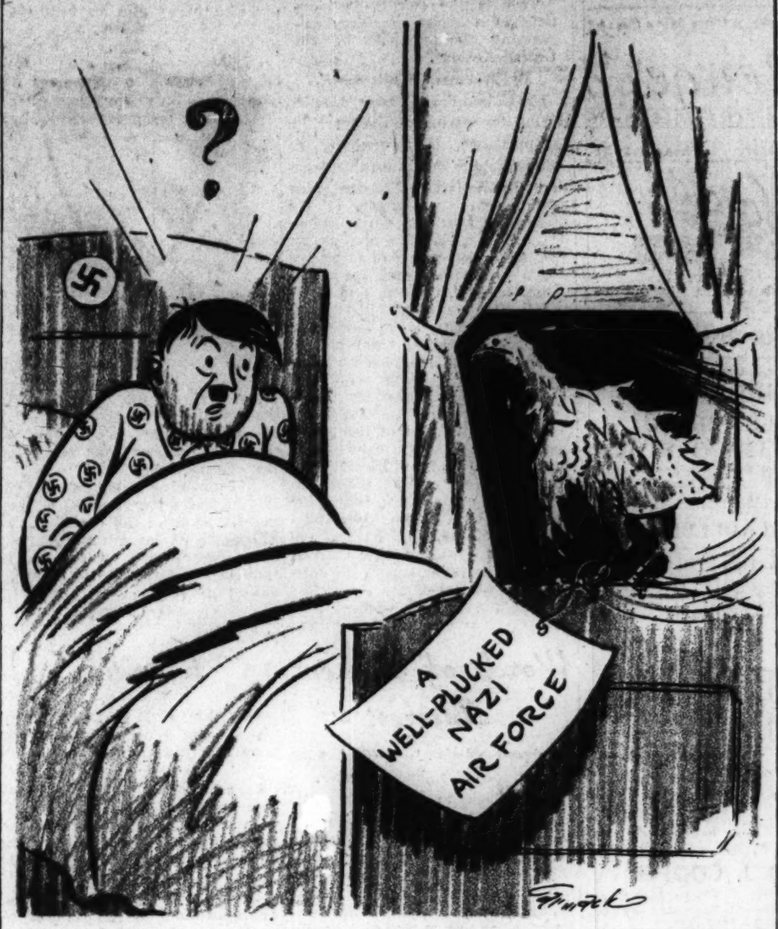
All, all I bring to them—
And see! there are no shadows,
And everyone says, "thank you."

FRANCES MARSHALL

Forum Club, London.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Bird Comes Home to Roost



Every Man Should Ride One

No man is really happy or safe without a hobby.—Sir William Osler.

Nearly everyone, I feel sure, has secret yearnings and aspirations thwarted by ensnaring circumstances that all too frequently enmesh them in occupations not of their choosing. How else can we account for the bookkeeper collecting travel folders; the typesetter in the composing room spending every evening and Sunday painting clipper ships in oil; or the woman who, when her household and family duties were finally over, took up, at the age of 75, the study of music?

I was more than ever convinced of this theory recently while taking a bus trip to New York. Everyone in the bus, I reflected as we rode along, no doubt had aspirations their most intimate friends never dreamed they entertained. Take the husky bus driver, for instance, who swung the bags around as though they were empty, and maneuvered the big bus skilfully through the cities. Was his secret ambition perhaps to be the world's heavyweight champion boxer? It was evident that he was not entirely happy, for as we returned from a short stop for lunch he looked gloomy.

* * *

"The miserable lunches they serve everywhere!" he grumbled. "They're all alike and none of them fit to eat. If I had a chance I could show them a few tricks. I can cook dishes that would make a king's mouth water. In my time off I say, 'Mom, you get out of the kitchen and I'll make you a new dish from Argentina.' She'll grin, but she can't wait until it's out of the oven.

"At the New York end of my run I always go to a different restaurant to eat—maybe Chinese, Mexican, Danish, Russian, Turkish—and when I find a dish that strikes my fancy, I ask for the recipe. Already I've got a collection of prize dishes. They have to *look* inviting, too. Just for fun I put little extra fancy touches on them. Mom laughs and says she feels as though she's eating at the Ritz."

It was not brawn, then, that appealed to him, but artistry, delicacy, finesse.

I was reminded of my friend the bus driver a few evenings later when a young Irish policeman with an ingratiating smile rang my doorbell. He was just checking up on the voting list, he said. I had seen him now and then stalwartly striding through the streets of our suburb. Yes, he walked sixteen miles through this part of the town every day, he said. He was hurrying now to get finished, though, because, he said, he had to dance tonight. So this attractive young man danced? He was no doubt in much demand with the young people. They would go to a movie first, perhaps, and then to a dance.

"I dance every night," he said.

"*Every* night?" I asked incredulously, thinking of the sixteen miles he walked each day. "Do you go to one of the dance halls in the city?"

"Oh, no," he told me. "This is a school for training professional dancers. Besides the dance training I have to work an hour and a half every day in the gymnasium. It's hard work, but it's worth it. Of course, I'll soon be entering the service, but when I get back. . . ." His eyes sparkled as he went his way. Perhaps after the war when I attend the ballet theater I shall see my friend springing lithely about in choregraphic leaps and whirls.

* * *

When I related this incident to a friend she admitted that it upheld my theory, but she said, "It is good to know that *you*, in any event, are engaged in the work of your choice—caring for your home and working in your garden."

I smiled to myself, secretly, because what I should really like to do, and probably will after the war, is pilot my own airplane.

M. D. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

Sausage and Points

Sausage men are complaining because their wares are not selling. People will not buy sausage, if the "point" value is the same as that for prime cuts. They cannot afford to, anyway, for their point stamps would soon all be gone, if they bought sandwich meat consistently day after day.

So sausages are spoiling in dealers' shops and manufacturers are passing up the "bologna bulls" offered by the packers. The waste is considerable. It is also seemingly needless, for minor revisions in point values would cure the situation almost overnight.

Sausage is a wholesome and desirable food, but it is no substitute for the Sunday roast. If it is given a ration value so high that one or the other—sausage or the roast—must be foregone, there is little question where the choice will usually go.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Bookshelf

The Eyes of Britain

Butter for one's bread might seem hard to link with an airplane flight, yet Squadron-Leader Tom Dudley-Gordon's I SEEK MY PREY IN THE WATERS (New York: Doubleday Doran. $3) makes clear the connection between the two. For it is the ceaseless patrol flights, among other duties, of the Royal Air Force's Coastal Command that help to assure the safe passage of convoys that mean butter on the British table.

This book is a composite of experiences undergone by the Coastal Command since the war began, and the name on the title page is a composite of the names of Royal Air Force Wing Commander Gordon Campbell, Squadron-Leader Dudley Barker, and Squadron-Leader Tom Guthrie, who collaborated. Lawrence of Arabia, when he was "Aircraftsman Shaw," is said to have suggested a squadron crest after he saw a cormorant resting on the red mooring-buoy of a flying-boat. The bird design was adopted and under it was placed the motto: Praedam mari quaero—"I Seek My Prey in the Waters."

The motto is indicative of the war between fliers and those on and under the sea.

Coastal Command began with protection of convoys in the southwestern approaches to the United Kingdom, and coastal steamers on the east. Norway was invaded and that meant long-range reconnaissance and fighter plane flights by Coastal. As the Germans swept across Europe, the reconnaissance craft doubled as fighters, while the Command's Hudson and Beaufort medium bombers collaborated in raids on enemy territory on the continent.

When Dunkirk was being evacuated and the fighters and bombers of the RAF operated far behind the German lines to prevent the Nazis from closing in too fast, Coastal provided what air protection it could over the beaches and the Channel.

When France fell and England lay exposed, Coastal Command conducted a hawk-like watch for the gathering of invasion forces.

As Germany moved in to isolate Britain with wolf packs of submarines, directed by long-range Focke-Wulf bombers, Coastal guarded, watched, attacked.

The Bismarck, 35,000-ton pride of the German Navy, was loose in the Atlantic to slaughter the escort protection of Britain-bound convoys from America. She had already accounted for the H.M.S. Hood and the Royal Navy was out to avenge her. Through a hole in a cloud an American-built Catalina patrol boat spotted the battleship.

The Lutzow, another Nazi menace to shipping, was on her way to a Norwegian port where she could lie in wait to harass at an opportune time. But two Beauforts slipped in mast-high in Southern Norway to loose their torpedoes. Back went the Lutzow to Kiel.

Another Beaufort paid the supreme sacrifice through the terrible protective gunfire of Brest to torpedo the battleship Gneisenau.

These fliers are the eyes of Britain and she will never be caught asleep so long as they are aloft. While their story cannot be disclosed in full detail until after the war, the episodes contained in this book make superb "hangar flying" material. A. D. H.

The Wide Horizon

The Hearth of Life

By Sarah N. Cleghorn

In Survey Graphic

Lovingkindness is a religion, I think, that grows wild in the human heart. As all our varied bread comes originally from wild wheat in prehistoric Asia, so I believe lovingkindness, with all its persuasive come-hither, through all its range from casual cheer and comradery to the sublimities of compassion and tenderness, roots deep in our nature, and forms its childlike contact with infinity.

Kind looks and sounds and motions are a natural Esperanto, a language so universal that beasts understand it. Explorers and naturalists say that even reptiles respond to it, as lizards creep and sway toward the sound of a flute in the woods. If we had a spectroscope that could detect such qualities, we might find the element of unselfish living as present throughout the universe as is iron.

Daily observation is all we need to show the probability of this. Let us look deep in our own hearts—what is underneath everything else there? What in youth and what in age, but a great thirst for loving? We thirst also for being loved, the receiving; but far more ardently for the giving. . . .

Tolstoi became aware that God is Love by gazing into a flowering tree in spring. Perhaps our occasional intense delight in nature contains in solution a dim realization that the element of kindness is innate in the universe. . . .

* * *

Lovingkindness is the southern exposure, the home aspect, the hearth, in fact, of life.

Each of us has known a moment, and if we are happy, many, when we were in love with it. Either the kindness of another lighted up life for us, or we discovered what bliss it is to show kindness to another. How deeply rooted in natural desire is being good to one another. Can any of us remember a time when we were not responsive to the supremacy of loving over the other elements of life? What gave more memorableness to a day than the moment when tenderness came into your own voice as it replied to another? Whether it became spontaneously tender, as it does in youth only, or after an inward effort, momentary or protracted, such as older people learn to make, you were enabled to leave dull self-assertion unexpressed, and instead gave beauty and grace to human relations by a syllable or look of affection, comradeship, or understanding mirth. . . .

* * *

Thinking of life as we know it, we realize how truly the holy spirit of lovingkindness blows where it listeth, as Jesus said. We realize how impalpable are its altars, how irregular its informal services—services indeed. To our comfort we realize how few of us pass a day without taking part in one of these. We leave our gift, the cup of cold water, before the altar of opportunity, and go our way, but have ourselves partaken, and brought fellow-hungerers to partake with us, of a holy communion.

Aristotle said that the power of God is of this kind, that "it draws us as the beloved draws the lover." I believe human hearts turn with spontaneous gladness to the conception that *God is what we cannot help loving.* Wasn't our obstinate dissent from the dull exactions of one or another religious system really caused by our native ideals rising higher than what was being offered to us? We were seeking a God more simple, lovable, and great. An angel kept quietly saying to us, "He is not here; He is risen."

It was not so much because of our selfishness and indolence that we were dissatisfied, . . . We were dissatisfied because we wanted religion to put self really second, and the mutual life of self and brother first.

Perhaps this religion will prove especially acceptable to scientific thought (as science becomes more and more human), by its transcendence of the ever-personal element, with all its fixation to localities, buildings, books, and special periods of history. Jesus in his early ministry discouraged that fond possessiveness and almost idolatrous person-worship, and found for it an immortal sublimation, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me."

As religions outgrow their bounds of place and time, finding more and more scope and unity in their essentials, there may be between religion and science an approach as natural as gravitation. And perhaps God will be recognized first as capitalized Lovingkindness; and later, becoming more entrenched in human behavior, will be called plain lovingkindness. And acceptable worship will be clearly understood as the divine life of being good to all.

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